The New-York Times.

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THE ARMY OF GEN. ROSECRANS.

No Attack by the Rebels for a Week Past.

Rosecrans in No Fear of an Attack.

Gen. Meigs' Opinion of the Strength of Our Position.

News via Washington to Sunday Afternoon.

Arrival at Nashville of Prisoners and Wounded from the Battle-Field.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 28,

The latest advices from Gen. ROSECRANS, dated yesterday afternoon, state that the enemy has made no attack since the 21st inst., and Gen. ROSECRANS is not now in any fear of being attacked.

Quartermaster-Gen. MEIGS arrived at ROSECRANS' headquarters on Saturday, and upon invitation examined the position of the army. He declares that it cannot be taken short of a regular siege, which BRAGG does not seem to be attempting.

WASHINGTON, Monday Noon, Sept. 28.

The *Republican* of to-day says that dispatches have been received at Gen. ROSECRANS' headquarters dated yesterday afternoon, which state that he is all right in a natural stronghold, from which he cannot be removed. Also, that the enemy has made no attack since the 21st.

Up to 2 o'clock to-day nothing of especial importance has been received from Chattanooga.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Monday, Sept. 28.

Trains from the front are bringing in wounded men and Confederate prisoners. Up to date about 1,300 rebels have arrived here, among them Col. J. J. SCALES, Thirtieth Mississippi regiment, Maj. J. C. DAVIS, Eleventh Tennessee, and Maj. W. D. C FOLEY, of McNAIR's brigade, together with five Captains and eighteen Lieutenants. Among the Captains is E. D. SAYRE, Chief Engineer of POLK's corps.

Over 5,000 wounded have reached here since Wednesday. The churches and halls, vacated some weeks since by our sick and wounded, are again taken for the same purpose.

Communication by telegraph has not yet been opened with Chattanooga. Guerrillas are very numerous near Columbia.

Major FITZSIMMONS, of the Fourteenth Michigan, arrived here to-night with 26 prisoners; among them one Captain and two Lieutenants of WHEELER's Staff.

He reports all quiet in front. Our forces were still fortifying.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Sept. 28.

The correspondent of the *Commercial* gives a less gloomy account of the battles in Georgia than that by other correspondents.

He states that our loss in artillery and baggage is greatly exaggerated; that all our divisions fought well; that the army was drawn up around Rossville on Monday in good order, awaiting an attack, but that the enemy declining to offer battle, we fell back, and took up a strong position around Chattanooga; that our soldiers are in good spirits, and that there is no lack of guns, ammunition or provisions.

FROM BURNSIDE'S ARMY.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Sept. 28.

News from Knoxville up to last Thursday, has been received. Gen. BURNSIDE still had his headquarters at that place. There were no signs of any rebel movements into East Tennessee. The rebel force under Gen. JONES was keeping close to the Virginia line. Part of Gen. BURNSIDE's mounted force was engaged upon an expedition into Southwestern Virginia, from which very important results were expected.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

Gen. Gillmore Still Mounting Siege Guns.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Sept. 28.

The steamer *S. R. Spaulding* arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday, with dates from Charleston bar to Friday morning.

Nothing important had occurred.

Gen. GILLMORE was still actively engaged in mounting siege guns.

Boisterous weather interfered with naval operations.

The health of the army and navy was good.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

Capture of Col. Trustes Polk—Cotton Accumulating at Vicksburgh—Gen. Grant's Health Improving.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Sept. 28.

The *Democrat*, of this city, has a special dispatch from Cairo, which says that Col. TRUSTEN POLK, formerly United States Senator from Missouri, with his wife and two daughters, were captured at Bolivar Landing, Arkansas, on the 19th inst., and delivered over to Gen. ROSSER, commanding at Helena.

Col. POLK was Gen. HEBERT'S Judge-Advocate-General, and was with the rebels at New-Madrid, Corinth, Iuka and Coral Springs.

A dispatch from Vicksburgh, to the 21st inst., says that Gen. GRANT is still improving, and will be able to leave his bed in a few days.

A good deal of Government cotton is arriving in Vicksburgh.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

CAIRO, Monday, Sept. 28.

We have no later advices from Little Rock.

All is quiet along the White River. The health of the troops is good.

Four hundred and fifty bales of cotton arrived today, part of which belongs to the Government.

Gen. CURTIS has relieved Gen. FRANKLIN, and taken command of the Department of the Gulf, the latter going to the Department of the Missouri.

Aid for the Wounded—Government Loans.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 28.

The United States Christian Commission, having its central office in this city, and branches in Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., has sent a large amount of stores and about fifty delegates to Chattanooga for the relief of the wounded in the late battles, making more than sixty delegates in all now at work in that department.

The sales of five-twenties to-day amounted to $516,050. Deliveries of bonds are made to Sept. 22.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

"All Quiet on the Front."

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 28.

Advices received to-night from the TIMES correspondents with the Army of the Potomac represent that all was quiet on the front up to this morning.

Lieut. HARRY WILLIAMS, Quartermaster of the Third army corps, was shot on Saturday, near Rixleyville, by rebel guerrillas. He was brought to camp on the same night, and was doing well. His wound was severe, but not dangerous.

Rebel bushwhackers on Sunday attempted to burn the bridge near Fairfax Station, but were soon driven off. One train only was delayed in consequence.

The Attempted Murder of Lieut. HARRY WILLIAMS—Picket Firing—An Original Secesh.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, SUNDAY, Sept. 27, 1863.

For several days past all has been quiet in front, with the exception of occasional firing between the pickets; why the enemy see fit to indulge in this useless as well as barbarous practice is one of the mysteries of this war. Gradually, however, these demonstrations grow less frequent, and doubtless before many more days have passed there will be an entire cessation of picket firing.

THE SHOOTING OF LIEUT. WILLIAMS.

A sudden gloom was thrown over the whole camp yesterday, by the intelligence that Lieut. WILLIAMS had been killed by bushwhackers. He was riding, *accompanied by an Orderly, near Rixbyville, eight* miles from Culpepper, on the road leading to Freeman's Ford, on the Rappahannock River, when he was fired upon, the ball taking effect in one leg, inflicting a severe wound. His Orderly came in and reported him killed; a squadron of cavalry was sent out, when he was found only wounded.

Lieut. WILLIAMS belonged to the Fourteenth New-York State Militia, (the Brooklyn regiment,) and is Acting Assistant-Quartermaster at the Headquarters of the Third corps. He was formerly in charge of the Balloon corps, and stationed near Headquarters.

AN ORIGINAL SECESH.

It is almost as rare now to hear a woman rail against "the Yankees" as it was last year to meet one who did not seek to make herself as offensive as possible in that way. But there are a few left of the old sort yet, and one of them I accidentally stumbled upon in Culpepper a few days ago. This woman is the unfortunate possessor of considerable property, and failing to secure a guard for it in the quarter where such little favors are sometimes extended, she vented her indignation by telling all who came in her way and would listen, how "derned mean" the Yankees were. Failing into her clutches one day, and hearing her tale of woe, I meekly suggested that she might display the Stars and Stripes, and beneath the folds of that banner her property would not be molested.

This was the signal for an outburst of furious indignation. She would never raise the Stars and Stripes over her property, no, she; rather die first. Having raised the line of a "300-pounder," and weighing some 40 pounds less than that myself, prudence dictated that discretion was the better part of valor, and accordingly I gazed at the creature before me in silence. Now, this very discretion seemed to annoy her exceedingly, and, placing her arms akimbo, she swelled up like the frog in the fable, and finally, doubtless feeling that the English language was not copious enough to do the subject justice, she exclaimed: "Yes, Sir—Stars—they're here yender; hay all stolen — pigs all killed; chickens gone; boards off—and I can't get a safeguard from you mean Yankees!" I was transfixed—puzzled—and said nothing. Her indignation continuing to rise, she finally screamed out: "I'll come up with ye—I'll come up with ye mean Yankees. I'll go into the barn loft, and *burn the barn, with myself in it!*" I still remained silent, and she ended—after taking breath—with the explosive: "Then *where will ye* —— *Yankees get boards from?*" Having nothing to say, and fearing this original Secesh might burn by spontaneous combustion while on my hands, I left. E. A. PAUL.

The Bounty Question.

IMPORTANT CIRCULAR FROM PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL FRY.

The following circular was addressed to Gov. TOD, of Ohio, and probably to other Governors. It contains information of general interest:

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15, 1863.

His Excellency the Governor of Ohio, Columbus, Ohio:

SIR: You are authorized to raise as many regiments of volunteers—infantry and cavalry—as you think you can complete in organization in a reasonable time. The proportion of cavalry should not be large.

The recruitment will be conducted under the provisions of General Orders No. 75, series of 1863, from the War Department.

The organization of the respective regiments and companies must conform to the requirements of General Orders No. 110, current series, from the Adjutant-General's office.

All musters into service will be made, and supplies furnished, in accordance with the established orders and regulations of the department.

To volunteers enlisted under this authority, bounties, &c., will be paid as follows:

1. To a veteran volunteer, as defined in General Orders No. 191 of June 25, 1863, for recruiting veteran volunteers, one month's pay in advance, and a bounty and premium amounting to $402 will be paid, as follows:

1. Before leaving the State, the veteran volunteer will be paid one month's pay in advance, $13; first installment of bounty, $25; premium, $2; total pay before leaving general rendezvous, $40.

2. At the first regular pay-day, or two months after muster in, an additional installment of bounty will be paid, $50; making pay and bounty then received, $90.

3. At the first regular pay-day, after six months' service, an additional installment of bounty will be paid, $50.

4. At the first regular pay-day, after eighteen months' service, an additional installment of bounty will be paid, $50.

5. At the first regular pay-day, after two years' service, an additional installment of bounty will be paid, $50.

6. At the expiration of the three years' service the remainder of the bounty will be paid, $100.

II. To all other men accepted and enlisted, as herein required, one month's pay in advance; and in addition, a bounty and premium, amounting to $302, shall be paid, as follows:

1. Before leaving the State, the men accepted under this authority will be paid one month's pay in advance, $13; first installment of bounty, $25; premium, $2; total pay before leaving the State, $40.

2. At the first regular pay-day, or two months after muster in, an additional installment of bounty will be paid, $50.

3. At the first regular pay-day, after six months' service, an additional installment of bounty will be paid, $50.

4. At the first regular pay-day after one year's service, an additional installment of bounty will be paid—$50.

5. At the first regular pay-day after two years' service, an additional installment of bounty will be paid—$50.

6. At the first regular pay-day after two and a half years' service, an additional installment of bounty will be paid—$50.

7. At the first regular pay-day after three years' service, an additional installment of bounty will be paid—$50.

8. At the expiration of three years' service, the remainder of the bounty will be paid.

III. The Government shall not require these troops for the full period of three years, and they shall be mustered honorably out of the service before the expiration of their term of enlistment, they shall receive, upon being mustered out, the whole amount of bounty remaining unpaid, the same as if the full term had been served. The legal heirs of subsistence who die in the service, shall be entitled to receive the whole bounty remaining unpaid at the time of the soldier's death.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal-Gen.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the America.

The Florida not to be Attached while She is in the Imperial Dockyard.

ANOTHER PRIVATEER FITTING OUT

One of the Rams Ready for a Trial Trip.

ASPECT OF THE POLISH QUESTION.

The Russian Reply to the Last French Note.

A Dispatch from Earl Russell.

THE MONARCHY IN MEXICO.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer *America*, from Southampton Sept. 16, arrived yesterday, bringing one day's later intelligence than that received by the *Asia* at Boston.

The *City of London* arrived out on Sept. 13.

AMERICAN TOPICS IN ENGLAND.

THE REBEL RAMS AND PRIVATEERS.

THE FLORIDA.

Correspondence of the London Times.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 14, 1863.

The presence of the *Florida* at Brest continues greatly to interest the Paris papers, which does not lack a few marvellous tales concerning her. Two Federal frigates, they say, are on their way to Brest to watch her as she goes out, but they will be disappointed, because she is to be sold, and *Capt. Maffit and his crew will man the new Florida now waiting for them in England.* They might at least tell us where the new *Florida* is to be found, in order that the British Government might be on the watch to prevent a breach of international law; but these newspapers are silent on that head, and the incredulous incline to think that the new craft may be a myth, moored in some cove in cloudland. The attachment of the *Florida*, pending a decision on the claim brought against her by French shipowners, is not allowed to take place while she is in the dockyard of the Imperial navy; and the *huissier* charged with the formalities usual in such cases had to wait to perform his office until she comes out into the commercial harbor. The attachment would, there are strong reasons to believe, never have been attempted but for the erroneous wording of the paragraph in the *Moniteur* of the 4th inst., in which it was said that "the privateer (*corsaire*) *Florida*, under Confederate colors, had entered Brest," &c. To be in keeping with the rest of the paragraph, where it was distinctly said that the Imperial Government recognized the Confederate States as belligerents, the *Florida* should have been termed a man-of-war, and had that been done there would have been nothing heard of attachments. But the term "privateer," taken up and made the most of by the French partisans of the Federals, suggested the attempt in lap as an easy way of getting the unwelcoming Rebs to civil action if they transgress the rules regulating that species of warfare. It remains to be seen whether the French Government will allow the *Florida* to be treated as a privateer because the official journal designated her incorrectly. But if the obstacles which it is sought to place in the way of her quitting Brest be removed or disallowed, I think you will find that instead of her being sold in France, she will proceed to sea when her repairs are completed. It is not very likely that the Confederate Government would voluntarily relinquish the services of so fast and efficient a vessel as she has been shown to be. Among the other unfounded statements circulated in Paris with respect to her, is that of the arrival of Mr. SLIDELL at Brest. Mr. SLIDELL has not left Biarritz, where he has been for the last month, and where it was observed at a recent reception at the Villa Eugenie that the Empress sent for him and conversed with him for a considerable time.

Another correspondent writes:

"It appears that the *Florida's* screw and engine are out of order, and it is supposed that before she is ready for sea, Federal cruisers will be watching for her. Report says last year that the Captain of the *Florida* has offered to deposit the sum necessary to satisfy the claims made upon the ship by French shipowners until such time as the tribunals shall have decided upon their validity. The attachment of the *Florida* is not allowed to take place while she is in the dockyard of the Imperial navy. If the obstacles which it is sought to place in the way of her quitting Brest be removed or disallowed, it will be found that instead of her being sold, in France she will proceed to sea when her repairs are completed."

The Paris *Patrie* says:

"The statement that Mr. SLIDELL had gone to Brest is unfounded. He has been for some time at Biarritz."

THE NEW FLORIDA.

From La France, Sept. 14.

The seventy-five seamen who landed from the Confederate steamer now at Brest have arrived in England and taken possession of the new *Florida*, the fitting-out of which is being pursued with the greatest activity. Two frigates from the North, one of which is said to be at Lisbon, and the other, by the latest advices, had left Bermuda, are expected at Brest to give chase to the *Florida*; but that vessel, on being repaired, will be sold by her Captain, who will go to England with his Rebel crew in the new *Florida*. Several incorrect details respecting the judicial incident connected with the Confederate cruiser have been published. According to the laws and regulations applicable to those circumstances, the *Florida* cannot be seized whilst in the arsenal, and it is only on her removal to the commercial harbor that the regular action of the law can be put into operation.

The *Ocean, of Brest*, publishes a long letter from M. PRUDENCE DU BELLAY, showing that the Captain of the French ship *Dresmeuier*, on board which Capt. MAFFIT, of the *Florida*, is charged with having transferred his prisoners in spite of the commander of that vessel, took them off spontaneously, in pursuance of an arrangement between himself and the prisoners, to which the Captain of the *Florida* was no party.

The Paris correspondent of the *London Star* writes:

"The affair of the *Florida* still occupies the attention of the French Press. It appears that the statement made last night by *La France* is well founded. The authorities of Brest have received Orders to place one of the vessels at the disposal of the Captain of the Confederate privateer. Workmen hitherto engaged in mercantile repairs have been also authorized to enter the arsenal, and there to make the repairs which will again enable this ship to put to sea. It is believed that the proprietors of the French merchantman spoiled by the *Florida* will have no difficulty in obtaining the indemnity they demand. Mr. SLIDELL is not the man to allow such a trifle to cool the friendship of the Emperor's Ministers in France and Mexico for Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS."

ANOTHER PRIVATEER.

From the London Times, Sept. 15.

On Saturday the *Penguin de Brest* arrived at Cardiff with about 30 seamen belonging to the *Florida*. They appeared exceedingly fine men, and some of their bold crime-bonds for enormous amounts. They afterward left for Liverpool, where it is reported, a steamer awaits their arrival.

THE RAMS.

From the London Times, Sept. 16.

On Monday one of these formidable vessels, concerning which so much has been said, was towed out of Messrs. LAIRD's dock at Birkenhead, and taken into the Morpeth Dock basin, where it is understood the remainder of her fittings will be completed. It is expected that her trial trip will take place in a few days. It is but right, however, in the meantime to state that her builders do not admit any mystery or secrecy with regard to what is going on in their works. On the contrary, they have invited Admiral DACRES and the officers of the Channel fleet to visit their building-yard and inspect all that is going on there—a privilege which has been availed of to a considerable extent. A similar privilege as to inspection has also been conferred on the officers of the fleet by the Mersey Steel and Iron Works.

From the London News, Sept. 15.

Yesterday a number of the officers of the Channel fleet, including Capt. WARRENDER, of the *Black Prince*, visited the works at Birkenhead, and in the course of the day inspected several of the officers and special mechanicians of Liverpool were invited to dinner by Mr. LAIRD. At noon the paddle-steamer *Alexandria*, built for the Great Western Railway Company, was launched from Mr. LAIRD's yard. This vessel, which is 300 tons, will be engaged in the cattle trade between Holyhead and Dublin. One of the rams of which so much has been heard, has been removed from Mr. LAIRD's graving dock to one of the docks in Birkenhead.

From the London Post, Sept. 15.

We have authority for stating that the two ironclad vessels now building at Liverpool will not be allowed to leave that port pending further inquiries, and until fresh instructions are given. This is only corroboration of the statement made by us on Thursday. The statement was made on what we know to be undoubted authority, but not, as in this case, by official request.

From the London Post, Sept. 16.

It is probable that the *bona fide* character of the original owner for these vessels will be established to the satisfaction of the Government. There is no preliminary evidence forthcoming to show that they were built or destined for the Confederate States of America. One of them is to be allowed to proceed, we believe this day, on her trial trip, Mr. LAIRD pledging himself that she will return to his yard. As the case stands at present there is no power in which the Government will shortly be in possession of it, or interfering with them, as there is nothing to show that they violate any provision of the Foreign Enlistment act or any other law.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE QUESTION OF THE REBEL RAMS.

From the London Times, Sept. 16.

The public will certainly have learnt with some satisfaction that the two iron-clad steamers now approaching completion in the Mersey will not be allowed to leave that river until something more is known of their ownership and destination. As Lord RUSSELL acknowledged a short time ago the inability of Government, in default of evidence, to venture upon such steps, we may presume that the grounds on which these vessels have since acquired strength, and, indeed, although nominally in no warrant for conviction, it was hardly possible to overlook the universal impression, whether justifiable or otherwise, to the case before us. Whatever might be the complicity or the innocence of this party or that, it was *everywhere accepted as beyond reasonable* doubt, that these two vessels were ultimately destined for the service of the Confederate States, and the precedents of the *Alabama* and the *Florida* enabled us to conjecture the future stages of their equipment and the uses to which they would be turned. The law of the case is certainly obscure, and its application is perhaps not likely to be facilitated by much clearness in the facts, but the reason of the question can be readily apprehended. To put the case concisely, let it be supposed that we ourselves were at war with the Federals, and that our Government, being pressed for ships, ordered the construction of vessels in private yards, as was actually done during the war with Russia. Suppose, also, that in the urgency of our needs, guns were purchased from private manufacturers, and stores of all descriptions obtained in like manner. All this would be perfectly natural, but all this, and nothing less, is what probably happened in the case of the Confederate cruisers, although we are not at war, but are the friends of the United States. The Confederate Government or its representatives, did not simply buy ships in this country for transport to a Confederate port. These agents bought ships and guns and stores, and having thus got all the elements of a man-of-war together, sent the vessel to sea on her business, fully equipped. *But no succession could have done no more than this if we had been the belligerents, and consequently our ports or our territory would have been accepted by the Federals as* ports of war. When the *Alabama* commenced her attacks on the enemy's shipping, from what port had she sailed? That is the important question. It has been answered by the assertion that she never sailed as a fully equipped man-of-war, from any port at all; that when she left the Mersey she was unequipped, and therefore innocent; that she borrowed her guns and her men from a Confederate consort at sea, and supplied herself afterward with stores in a justifiable manner. *But would such a course be allowed by law in its sequence?* Would it, for instance, be allowed to fire a British merchant to build a man-of-war for delivery, with all but her guns and stores, to the *Alabama* or the *Florida*, lying conveniently off to receive her, and ready to put men and guns on board directly?

We have more than once remarked that the transactions in question *have been conducted in such a manner as to exclude a consciousness of trespass in some* of the parties. If there is room to suspect anything of the sort, it is in the case of the *Florida*. Her builders, we may presume, had no reason to suppose that she was destined for the service of the Confederates. Like the rest of a heavy ship upon an ill-built iron-clad, it may started at its launch. This is the very burden of the complaint which Mr. JOHN LAIRD, M.P., brings back from the South. His friends there appear to have the influence of the Proclamation upon their human property. Even so far South as Alabama, where the Proclamation has hardly begun to take effect, there is fear and trembling as to the ultimate result. From Richmond to Mobile, the Southern papers teem with complaints and remonstrances as to the selfish majority of the slaveowners. They withhold their negroes from the labor of the camps and fortifications. They refuse even to hire the latter, for out of sight of the emancipation flag, they board them, as they do their cotton, in the hope at least of getting compensation if they must surrender them. The rumor of a determination to arm four or five hundred thousand of them is not confirmed, and is not believed. It is at best a project under consideration. There is felt to be one great stumbling in the way of its adoption—namely, the very natural reluctance of the slaveowners to part with their property. They think that it is they who should receive the reward promised to the negroes at the end of the war, and that they would prefer the money down. They have fallen too fast already although President LINCOLN reproaches the people of the Union with unwillingness to tax themselves for the redemption of the negro, there is much better chance of getting the ransom from the Federal than the Confederate exchequer. It is not unlikely that they who made the war will make the peace. Selfishness may prate about honor, but it will prefer pelf. The humiliation of surrender would be soothed by the prospect of receiving $100 a head for liberated negro men, women and infants. The slaveholders revolted that they might preserve and increase their property. The event has proved the reverse of their expectations. They are quite capable now of seeking the same object by an opposite policy. So far as they are concerned, we have no wish but that the war should continue till every rebel slaveowner is bankrupt and landless. But for the sake of humanity we should rejoice if the war could be stopped to-morrow by their submission—even on terms that saved them from the humiliation and loss they so much dread. Justice does not require that the war should be waged for the punishment of a class, however guilty—but, on the contrary, that it should cease the moment its righteous objects have been attained. To that end we are confident that President LINCOLN will persevere. At that moment we are so ion confident that he will stop. Honest, resolute, and merciful in prosecuting war or in making peace he will alike seek to merit the blessing of God and the gratitude of mankind.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Times states that in addition to the works already in progress for the enlargement and extension of the dockyard and naval establishment at Chatham, viz: the erection of three large steam basins, covering in the aggregate, an area of between seventy and eighty acres, and the construction of additional docks, factories, workshops, and other buildings, taking in a space of three hundred acres beyond the existing dockyard, the Lords of the Admiralty have just directed preliminary arrangements to be made for carrying out other important works.

Parliament has been further prorogued to Tuesday, December 1.

BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

From the Caledonian Mercury, Sept. 15.

Another steamer, the *Star*, has just cleared out from the Clyde for the purpose of running the blockade. The *Mathesy Castle*, which sailed a short time back for the same purpose, has put back to the Clyde for repairs. There are two steamers—one lying at Greenock, another at Glasgow—almost ready to follow the *Star*.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

An Important Dispatch from Earl Russell.

The following dispatch has been addressed by Earl RUSSELL to Lord NAPIER, Her Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburgh:

FOREIGN OFFICE, Aug. 11, 1863.

MY LORD: On the 18th of last month Baron BRUNOW communicated to me a dispatch which he had received the evening before from Prince GORTSCHAKOFF.

The dispatch, of which I inclose a copy, is far from being a satisfactory answer to the representation which, in concert with France and Austria, Her Majesty's Government addressed to the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh.

The dispatch begins, indeed, by stating that "the Imperial Cabinet admits the principle that every Power signing a treaty has a right to interpret its sense from its own point of view, provided that the interpretation remains within the limits of the meaning that it is possible to put upon it according to the text itself." Prince GORTSCHAKOFF adds, "In virtue of this principle the Imperial Cabinet does not dispute this right on the part of any one of the eight Powers which have concurred in the general act of Vienna of 1815."

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, however, departing widely from the question of the interpretation of the Treaty of Vienna, proceeds to ascribe the continuance of the insurrection in Poland to the moral and material assistance which it receives from without; admits vaguely the six points; rejects the proposed suspension of hostilities; refuses to accept a Conference of the eight Powers who signed the treaty; and finally declares that the reestablishment of order must precede the serious application of any measures destined for the pacification of Poland.

Her Majesty's Government will now proceed to examine calmly the principal topics of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's reply to the proposals brought before him in my dispatch. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, while he admits that confidence on the part of the governed, and the ascendency of law over arbitrary power, must be the foundation of order and stability, adds that the indispensable corollary to these principles is respect for authority. But the Russian Cabinet cannot be ignorant that clemency and conciliation are often more effective in establishing respect for authority than material force. It would be a lamentable error to seek to restore that respect by force of arms alone, without the addition of some adequate securities for the political and religious rights of the subjects of the Crown of Poland. Such security the proposals of the three Powers held out to Russia and to Poland alike.

It has pleased the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh not to avail itself of this mode of restoring respect for authority.

2. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF affirms—and this view is the theme of the beginning and end of his dispatch—that the reestablishment of order in Poland is dependent upon a condition to which he has called the attention of the Government of her Britannic Majesty, "and which is not only unfulfilled, but is not even alluded to in the dispatch of Lord RUSSELL;" we refer to the material assistance and moral encouragements obtained from abroad by the insurgents."

Her Majesty's Government would have been glad to have avoided this topic, and, instead of commenting on the past, to refer only to healing measures for the future.

But thus compelled by Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's reference to allude to the subject, Her Majesty's Government have no hesitation in declaring their conviction that the principal obstacle to the reestablishment of order in Poland is not the assistance obtained by the insurgents from abroad, but the conduct of the Russian Government itself.

The Empress CATHARINE, in 1772, promised to the Poles the maintenance of their religion. The Emperor ALEXANDER I., in 1815, promised to the Poles National representation and national administration.

These promises have not been fulfilled. During many years the religion of the Poles was attacked, and to the present hour they are not in possession of the political rights assured to them by the treaty of 1815, and the Constitution of the same year.

The violation of these solemn engagements on the part of the Russian Government produced dissatisfaction, and the sudden invasion of the homes of Warsaw, in the night of January last, was the immediate cause of the present insurrection.

Unless the general feeling in Poland had been estranged from Russia, the moral and material assistance afforded from abroad would have availed the insurgents little. It is true, however, that lively sympathy has been excited in Europe in favor of the Poles. In every considerable State where there exists a national representation—in England, in France, in Austria, in Prussia, in Italy, in Spain, in Portugal, in Sweden, in Denmark—that sympathy has been manifested. Wherever there is a national administration, the administration has shared, though with prudence and reserve in expression, the feelings of the Legislature and the nation.

Russia ought to take into account these sympathies and profit by the lessons which they teach.

3. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF lays much stress on the fact, which cannot be denied, that "the insurgents demand neither an amnesty nor an autonomy, nor a representation more or less complete."

But it would be a mistake to suppose that, in cases of this kind, there are only two parties—viz., the Government occupied in suppressing the insurrection, and the leaders of the insurgents busy in fomenting and extending it. Besides these parties, there is always to such cases a large floating mass who cannot be quite convinced to see persons and property secure under a just and beneficent Administration. The confidence of this mass has not been obtained, and their continued inaction can hardly be depended upon.

Her Majesty's Government must again represent the extreme urgency of attempting at once the work of conciliation, which is so necessary for the general interest.

In pressing by the loyal and disinterested assistance which is offered her by Austria, France and Great Britain, the Court of Russia secures to herself the most powerful means toward making ideas of moderation prevail in Poland, and thus laying the foundations of permanent peace.

4. In referring to the Treaty of Vienna, Prince GORTSCHAKOFF says that "We should not be far from the truth if we affirmed that the first article of the Treaty of Vienna was prepared by and directly emanated from His Majesty the Emperor ALEXANDER I."

Her Majesty's Government readily admit the probability of this supposition. In 1815, Great Britain, Austria, France and Prussia would have preferred to the arrangement finally made a restoration of the ancient Kingdom of Poland as it existed prior to the first partition of 1772, or even the establishment of a new independent Kingdom of Poland, with the same limits as the present Kingdom.

But the great army which the Emperor ALEXANDER then had in Poland—the important services which Russia had rendered to the alliance, and, above all, a fear of the renewal of war in Europe, combined to make Great Britain, Austria and Prussia accept the arrangement proposed by the Emperor ALEXANDER, although it was, in their eyes, of the three arrangements in contemplation, the one most likely to produce permanent peace and security in Europe.

But the moral which Her Majesty's Government see in the decision against the prevailing influence of Russia, the more they are impressed with the conviction that the Emperor of Russia ought to be, of all Sovereigns, the most desirous to observe the conditions of that arrangement.

It would not be open to Russia to enjoy all the benefits of a large addition to her dominions, and to repudiate the terms of the instrument upon which her tenure depends.

In naming these terms, Prince GORTSCHAKOFF says that the only stipulation which can have made it appear doubtful that the Emperor of Russia possessed the kingdom of Poland by the same title as that by which he holds his other possessions—the only one which could make his rights dependent upon any conditions whatever—is contained in two passages which he proceeds to quote.

But there is another passage which he does not quote. It is found at the beginning of the 1st article, and says:

"The duchy of Warsaw, with the exception of the provinces and districts which are otherwise disposed of by the following articles, is united to the Russian Empire, to which it shall be irrevocably attached by its Constitution, and be possessed by His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias, his heirs and successors in perpetuity."

Were not a national representation intended by this article. It would have been sufficient to say, "to which it shall be irrevocably attached," without any mention of a constitution.

It is, therefore, evident that the constitution is the link by which Poland was connected with Russia. It is important to know what this constitution was which united Poland and Russia. It was not prescribed by the treaty; it was not promulgated by the European Powers; its construction was left entirely to the Emperor ALEXANDER; but, nevertheless, when once promulgated, it must be taken to be the constitution meant be the framers of the Treaty of Vienna.

It was for this reason that Her Majesty's Government proposed as the second of the six points laid before the Government of Russia, "a national representation with powers similar to those which are fixed by the Charter of the 16th (27th) November, 1815."

3. Passing to the special propositions of Her Majesty's Government, Prince GORTSCHAKOFF says, in regard to the six points, that the greater part of the measures which were pointed out by the three Powers "have already been decreed or prepared on the initiative of our august master."

Toward the end of the dispatch an allusion is made to "the measures which His Majesty adheres to, both in the germs already laid down, and in the development of them which he has allowed to be foreseen."

The passage, though far from being a definite reference either of a national representation with collective means of control, or of a national administration, gives some hope that the Emperor ALEXANDER will ultimately listen to the inspirations of his own benevolent disposition and to the counsels of Europe.

The proposal of a suspension of hostilities is rejected "in justice to the Emperor's faithful army, to the peaceable majority of Poland, and to Europe, on whom these agitations impose painful sacrifices."

The proposal of a Conference of the Powers who signed the Treaty of Vienna is rejected, and with it the prospect of an immediate and friendly concert.

In the place of this fair and equitable proposal, the Russian Cabinet suggests that the three Powers who proposed the separate treaties between Austria and Russia, and Prussia and Russia, previously to the general treaty of Vienna, should meet together, and that France and Great Britain should be afterwards informed of the result of their deliberations.

There are two reasons, either of which would be sufficient to condemn this suggestion:

1. The treaties in question, taken apart from the provisions inserted in the general treaty of Vienna, have reference only to material objects—the use of the banks of rivers, police regulations for towingpaths, the free passage of merchandise from one province to another, and such other matters of convenience and of commerce. No political developments or details are contained in them.

2. It is obvious that such a conference would place Austria in a false position, and be inconsistent with her relations to France and Great Britain.

His Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, therefore, with a proper sense of his own dignity, has at once rejected the Russian proposal.

In communicating that decision to Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, it remains to Her Majesty's Government to discharge an imperative duty.

It is to call His Excellency's most serious attention to the gravity of the situation, and the responsibility which it imposes upon Russia.

Great Britain, Austria and France have pointed out the urgent necessity of putting an end to a deplorable state of things, which is full of danger to Europe. They have at the same time pointed out the means by which, in their opinion, ought to be employed to arrive at this termination, and they have offered their cooperation in order to attain it with more certainty.

If Russia does not perform all that depends upon her to further the moderate and conciliatory views of the three Powers—if she does not enter upon the path which is opened to her by friendly counsels, she makes herself responsible for the serious consequences which the prolongation of the troubles of Poland may produce. I am, &c., RUSSELL.

THE RUSSIAN REPLY.

A telegram from Paris, of Sept. 14, says:

"Baron DE BRUNOW handed to M. DROUYN DE LHUYS this afternoon the Russian reply to the last French note. According to a statement in the *Nation*, the reply of Russia avoids entering to a discussion of the six points, in consideration of the harmony of the Cabinets upon that subject.

Neither does the reply refer to the question of the armistice or the Conference. The *Nation* also states that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF confines himself to declaring the expediency of applying the measures claimed on behalf of Poland by the three Powers. The tone of the reply is very conciliatory. Baron BRUNOW has received a long memoir on the internal organization of the Russian Empire, which will be communicated to M. DROUYN DE LHUYS."

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

A letter from Vienna, in the *Courrier du Dimanche*, affirms very positively that the Archduke MAXIMILIAN has not yet accepted the Mexican Crown; that he is personally well disposed to do so, and that the Austrian Government treats the affair as purely private, but that there is one condition without which he would hardly venture to accept it:

"France appears disposed to consent to that condition, but England, who shows herself more than indifferent to the Archduke's candidature, refuses to grant even a moral guarantee to the new Empire. Hence doubts and hesitations, which are increased by the almost hostile attitude of the whole American continent against the establishment of a monarchy in the midst of so many republics."

We read in the *Nation*:

"If it be really true that the Archduke MAXIMILIAN has decided on accepting the throne of Mexico, he will not require the protection of the French troops, as he may organize a formidable army simply with the crowd of place-hunters eager for appointments in the new empire. Our Vienna correspondent writes that thousands of such applications have already been made. Letters are daily arriving from all parts of the world at the residence of the future Emperor, in such numbers that it would require a fleet to convey to Mexico all the parties who prefer their services. It is now easy to understand why many journals in Austria and elsewhere so pressingly recommend the Archduke to venture on this distant undertaking."

AUSTRIA.

The semi-official *General Correspondenz* denies the statement of the *Europe* that Prince METTERNICH had assured the French Government Austria would unconditionally ally herself with France in the Polish question, even to the extent of war with Russia.

JAPAN.

From the Army and Navy Gazette.

It is rumored, and we believe with truth, that the state of affairs in Japan has determined the Government to increase the force in China. The Fifty-fifth regiment at Portsmouth and the Seventy-sixth at Aldershot, will most probably be placed under orders immediately. These will be available for the protection of British subjects in the dominions of the Tycoon.

Financial and Commercial.

The *La Plata*, from the West Indies, has brought $317,000.

The gold ships on their way from Australia are the *Eastern Castle*, with $174,000; the *Wave of Life*, with $161,000; the *Wellesley*, with $121,000; and the *Ascot*, with $145,126. Arrivals from New-Zealand are expected.

State Stocks quiet and prices unchanged. 6 and 5 per cents, respectively; Illinois Central shares, of both descriptions, 6½ each; New-York Central Shares, 2; Philadelphia and Reading Shares, 3; Pennsylvania Railroad Shares, 1½; United States of both descriptions, Atlantic and Great Western, New-York section, and Illinois Central Dollar Bonds, 1 each.

The *Times* says: The later news from America by day, (Monday,) has caused a rebound of 3 per cent. in the Confederate Cotton Loan; in the face of any discouragement that may have been created by the detention of the steam-rams at Liverpool, the final quotations being 79 to 82 and subsequently to 81 discount.

A further advance of ¼d. per pound has also been caused in the Cotton market, and American Dollar Stocks show a decline ranging from 5 to 6 per cent. The steadier tendency of Charleston, and the virtual failure of the conscription

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

REGULAR SESSION—MONDAY, Sept. 28, 1868.

Present—The President, Alderman Fox, Henry, Hall, Mcsweeny, Cheesebrough, Tweedy, Purdy, Meserole, Stuart, Clarke, Wood, Oliver, Vermilye, Farley, Alderman Oliver, Alderman Henry was called to the chair.

PETITIONS.

The minutes of Sept. 21 were read and approved.

By the President—

Petition of the Five Points Mission and others for the closing of Orange-street, from Park-row to Baxter-street.

Petition of Thomas Kinsella and others for the opening of Fifty-second-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Boulevard.

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By Alderman Meserole—

Petition of Thomas Kinsella and others for the opening of Fifty-second-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Boulevard.

Petition of Thomas Kinsella and others for the opening of Fifty-first-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Boulevard.

By Alderman Purdy—

Petition of Thomas Kinsella and others for the opening of Fifty-second-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Boulevard.

Petition of Thomas Kinsella and others for the opening of Fifty-first-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Boulevard.

By Alderman Stuart—

Petition of Thomas Kinsella and others for the opening of Fifty-second-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Boulevard.

Petition of Thomas Kinsella and others for the opening of Fifty-first-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Boulevard.

By Alderman Vermilye—

Petition of Thomas Kinsella and others for the opening of Fifty-second-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Boulevard.

Petition of Thomas Kinsella and others for the opening of Fifty-first-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Boulevard.

By Alderman Wood—

Petition of Thomas Kinsella and others for the opening of Fifty-second-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Boulevard.

Petition of Thomas Kinsella and others for the opening of Fifty-first-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Boulevard.

By Alderman Hall—

Petition of Thomas Kinsella and others for the opening of Fifty-second-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Boulevard.

Petition of Thomas Kinsella and others for the opening of Fifty-first-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Boulevard.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition of Thomas Kinsella and others for the opening of Fifty-second-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Boulevard.

Petition of Thomas Kinsella and others for the opening of Fifty-first-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Boulevard.

By Alderman Oliver—

Petition of Thomas Kinsella and others for the opening of Fifty-second-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Boulevard.

Petition of Thomas Kinsella and others for the opening of Fifty-first-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Boulevard.

By Alderman Clarke—

Petition of Thomas Kinsella and others for the opening of Fifty-second-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Boulevard.

Petition of Thomas Kinsella and others for the opening of Fifty-first-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Boulevard.

By Alderman Cheesebrough—

Petition of Thomas Kinsella and others for the opening of Fifty-second-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Boulevard.

Petition of Thomas Kinsella and others for the opening of Fifty-first-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Boulevard.

By Alderman Tweedy—

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, WHERE persons can rent a room, with board, or board only, in a private family, in a first-class house, in the most fashionable part of the city, can hear of such a place by addressing Box No. 2,000, Post-office.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND BED ROOM TO Rent, with board. Dinner at six. Reference required. Apply at No. 17 M-av.

BOARDERS WANTED.—IMMEDIATELY, IN A PRIvate family, by a lady who is respectably related, to keep company with the advantage of music or French; location between 14th and 24th sts. Address H. N., Box No. 92, Fifteenth-st. Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—A FAMILY CONSISTING OF five persons, without children, wish to obtain board in a private family not objected to; references given and required. Address Box No. 1,324 Lower Post-office.

WANTED—BETWEEN FOURTEENTH AND Twenty-third sts., in a private family, two gentlemen and their mother or sister in same house, can be fully accommodated with three chambers and separate, the other of wife, one child and servant. Address H., Box No. 4,426 Post-office.

WANTED—BETWEEN 14TH AND 30TH STS., or near 6th-av., board for the Winter for a gentleman, wife, child and servant. Address C., Box No. 1,000 Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—A GENTEEL PRIvate family, having more rooms than they require, will rent, unfurnished, two or three connecting with or without board; location central, near Broadway. Apply at No. 180 35th, between Grand and Second sts.

AT NO. 170 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO rent to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a bath room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

A FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM, with or without board, wanted, by a gentleman and his wife. Address J., Box No. 138 New-York Post-office.

TO LET.—FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET to gentlemen, with partial board, at No. 49 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE obtained for the balance of the season in a most healthful locality on the Delaware river, with abundance of fruit, country, and fashionable society. Inquire on the premises. Air pure, healthy and cool. Liberal table. Terms moderate. Address J. T., Newpaltz, Ulster County, N. Y.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST CERTIFICATES.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that the following certificates of registered stock of the United States loan of 1861, issued in the name of Aaron Hendricks, have been lost, and pay ment of the same has been forbidden at the Treasury Department in Washington, viz.: No. 1,154 and 1,155, for certificates each for $1,000; No. 2,145 to 2,148, four certificates, each for $1,000; No. 2,200, No. 163 to 165, three certificates, each for $1,000; No. 91 and 92, two certificates, each for $1,000; No. 1,000, one certificate, $1,000; No. 1,001, one certificate, $1,000; No. 1,002, one certificate, $1,000; No. 1,003, one certificate, $1,000; No. 170 and 171, two certificates, each $1,000; No. 172, one certificate, $1,000; No. 173, one certificate, $1,000; No. 174, one certificate, $1,000; No. 175, one certificate, $1,000. Application will be immediately renewed by M. J. CHEVRIQUEL, No. 11 West 34th-st., New-York.

STOLEN.—HORSE, WAGON AND HARNESS Stolen from the Central Park, New-York, on Sunday evening, Sept. 27, 1863. The horse is a dark bay, with a small star in the forehead; weight about 900 pounds; age 5 years; short tail. The wagon is a paint-square box-wagon, painted black, with one seat; the harness is common light for cattle used, for which a liberal reward will be paid for the return of the property to the owner, JOHN ROBERTS, No. 64 Broad-way, or JOHN WHEBELL, corner of 56th-st. and 8th-av.

LOST.—MISSING FROM THE EFFECTS OF the late Jacob Bell, deceased, the following described securities appear to be lost or mislaid, viz.: United States Certificates of Indebtedness as follows:

No. 31,872, dated March 6, 1863—$5,000.
No. 30,302, dated March 7, 1863—$1,000.
No. 30,297, dated March 7, 1863—$1,000.
No. 30,296, dated March 7, 1863—$1,000.

The public are cautioned against purchasing the above Certificates, as payment of the same will be stopped.

GEO. L. BROWN, Executor, No. 71 Wall-st.

LOST OR MISLAID—EIGHT COUPONS $50 each of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, Nos. 289, 290, 291, 292, 774, 775, 776 and 777, payable at the office of the Company in Boston, October 1, 1863. All persons are cautioned against purchasing the same. VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st., N. Y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.
SIDE-WHEEL AND SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND FOR SALE.
Apply to O. W. COPELAND, No. 192 Broadway.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—AN ACTIVE OR silent partner, who can command $10,000 to $15,000, in a safe and permanent manufacturing business, which is very lucrative and already well established. The principal object of the advertisers in the instance is to obtain a capitalist to assist in the business to which he can devote his time, and offered is valuable. Address, with name and reference, B., R. & CO., Box No. 113 Times Office.

CHEAP FOR CASH.—FOR SALE, AN ESTABlished Lamp, Kerosene Oil and Candy store; the store does a good business, being the only lamp and kerosene oil store in the street; a milk depot can be easily added; a family can live in the rear of store. Rent of the entire is a month. Apply in the store, No. 2,000 East 140th-st., N. Y.

PARTNERSHIP.—$2,000 to $3,000.—WANTED IMmediately, an active business man in an established manufacturing and publishing business in this City; one for cash and more than a money partnership. Address JOBBER, Box No. 163 Times Office.

FANCY GOODS STORE FOR SALE.—AT No. 149 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Fine location and long established. Stock, fixtures, &c., will be sold for $1,500.

GROCERIES.

TEAS.
ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT.
ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT.
ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT.
ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT.
The
GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
No. 51 Vesey-st., New-York,
are selling all their Teas at only
TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT,
believing this system to be attractive to the many who have heretofore been paying enormous profits.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK COMMON PLEAS.
GEORGE RENZ, Survivor of JACOB F. RENZ, Plaintiff, vs. GOTTLOB ENSLIN, SAMUEL MONTGOMERY and ANDREW W. JORDAN, Defendants.

Pursuant to the judgment entered in this action on the 16th day of September, 1863, notice is hereby given that on Thursday, the 8th day of October next, at 12 o'clock at noon, I shall sell at public office, in the City Hall in the City of New-York, to the highest bidder, the estate of Gottlob Enslin, as assignee of Montgomery & Jordan, of the City of New-York, and to ascertain the fund remaining in the hands of such assignee, for which he is accountable. Dated New-York, Sept. 21, 1863.

NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Referee.
sel3 law7w

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—ROBERT B. HARRISON, BEPHEN G. LYNES, Jr., and HENRY L. CASE, against EDWIN D. MORGAN, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds, &c.—Pursuant to the defendant above named: You are hereby required to appear in the Superior Court of the City of New-York, to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, at No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and twenty-five dollars and twenty-three cents, with interest on the sum of four hundred and forty-nine dollars and fifty cents from the 29th day of September, 1862, and seventeenth day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and interest on the further sum of four hundred thirty-nine dollars and ninety-six cents, from part of thereof from the seventeenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and interest on the further sum of one hundred and forty-five dollars and eighty-one cents, from thereof from the eleventh day of October eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, besides the costs of this action, and dated July 2, 1863.

HENRY WHITE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Plaintiff's Attorney, 71 Broadway.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, at the City Hall in the city, county and State of New-York, on the 2d day of July, 1863.

HENRY WHITE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts pursuant to the provisions of the several acts of the Legislature of this State, passed April 12, 1842, and the several acts amendatory thereof.

George W. Sergeant, of the town of Lumber, in the County of Oswego, an insolvent debtor. Notice is hereby given that an application will be made by the said insolvent debtor to the County Judge of Oswego County, at his office in the City of Oswego, on the 7th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon after as he can be heard thereon, for the discharge of such insolvent debtor from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the several acts of the Legislature of this State, passed April 12, 1842, and the several acts amendatory thereof. Dated Sept. 21, 1863.

GEORGE W. SERGEANT, Insolvent.
By NATHANIEL HUBBELL, his Attorney, Oswego, N. Y.
sep22 law7w

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF LOW-PRESSURE steam Boilers, 7 feet shell, 20 feet long; drop flues; built by Westcott & Beach, Hartford, Conn.; have used three years; guaranteed for 40 pounds pressure. Enquire at No. 6 Dover-st., New-York.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, No. 74 Dey-st., and No. 1 Fulton-pl., N. Y. Manufacturers' stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, saw, hemp, tow, cabinet, rope machinery, &c.

1,600 BUNDLES DAMAGED RUSSIA SHEET IRON, for sale by GOODWIN & COIT, Nos. 256 and 262 Water-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WASHERWOMAN.—A RESpectable woman desires a situation in a respectable private family; is willing to do anything in a respectable family; is willing to do anything in a respectable family; is willing to do anything in a respectable

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 29, 1863.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GUSTAVE AND WHITEBEAR INDIANS AND SQUAWS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES, GIANT, &c., &c. Open during the week P. M. Curtain rises at 10, 2, 7½ o'clock.

BIRCH'S GARDEN—GAMBLING, OR, THE FATHER'S REVENGE.

WINTER GARDEN—Closed.

ALHAMBRA PAVILION—THE RESCUE ARABS.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.

NEW-YORK THEATRE—THE GREEN MONSTER.

FOR SALE.—A TIMES route in Brooklyn for sale, of over 1,000 subscribers. Inquire of Subscription Clerk at this office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Advices from Gen. ROSECRANS to Sunday afternoon have been received at Washington. The situation remains unchanged. There had been no fighting for a week, and all reports concur in stating that the army cannot be dislodged from Chattanooga except by a regular siege process.

From the extreme Northwest we have news of a battle on the 3d inst., about two hundred miles above Fort Pierre, between the United States forces under Gen. ALFRED SULLY and a large body of Sioux Indians. The enemy were totally routed, leaving 150 dead on the field, besides wounded and many prisoners. Their lodges, ponies, dogs and stores, also fell into our possession.

Some idea of the length of time required to reinforce Gen. ROSECRANS from Vicksburgh, may be obtained by considering the distance between that city and Chattanooga. First, there are 341 miles of steamboating to Memphis, and next, by railroad from Memphis to Chattanooga, is a distance of 309 miles. But the road is not open all the way. Trains run regularly to Corinth and Julk, the latter 115 miles, and it is not unlikely that the road may have been opened to Decatur, 70 miles further east. There should, too, be railroad communication between Stevenson and Chattanooga, by means of the Nashville and Central road, the distance between these two places being 37 miles. But we can hardly reckon on more than, say, 200 miles, if so much, of railroad transportation between Memphis and Chattanooga. The transfer of troops began several days ago, even before there had been any battle between ROSECRANS and BRAGG.

From Charleston and Fortress Monroe, advices to the 25th have come to hand. Gen. GILLMORE was still engaged getting siege guns into position. Stormy weather had prevented operations on the part of the navy.

All was quiet in front of the Army of the Potomac to yesterday morning.

Gen. HOOKER left Washington yesterday to enter on active service. Maj.-Gen. BUTTERFIELD, it is said, will continue to be Gen. HOOKER'S Chief of Staff.

TRUSTEN POLK, formerly United States Senator from Missouri, and his wife and two daughters, were made prisoners on the 11th inst., at Bolivar Landing, Arkansas. POLK held the rank of Colonel in the rebel army, and has been serving as Judge-Advocate-General under HOLMES.

JEFF. DAVIS has ordered the release of all criminals in State Prisons, provided they join the Confederate army. If they acquiesce it will add 8,000 to their ranks of the very worst description of cut-throats and outcasts.

FROM EUROPE.

We have one day's later news from Europe by the arrival at this port, yesterday, of the steamship *America*. There is nothing particularly striking in the advices. For the Paris papers the presence of the *Florida* at Brest continued a theme of apparently absorbing interest. It is asserted by these journals that two Federal men-of-war are on their way to blockade the harbor and catch her as she goes out. In this very desirable object, however, they are likely to be foiled, if the assertion be true that the wily Capt. MAFFIT intended to abandon his famous vessel at Brest and take command of another pirate at Liverpool, whither it was rumored the new craft had already been joined by the greater part of the *Florida's* crew. The French Government, it was understood, would not permit the seizure of the *Florida* to satisfy the indemnity claims against her so long as she remained in the dockyard of the Imperial navy. One of the rams built by the Messrs. LAIRD had been towed to the Morpath Ironworks to receive her finishing touches, when she would be ready for a trial trip. The Russian Government had replied to the last French note concerning the Polish question in a very conciliatory tone—Prince GORTSCHAKOFF confining himself simply to a discussion of the expediency of applying the measures claimed on behalf of Poland by the three great Powers. The statement that Prince METTERNICH had assured the French Government of Austria's unconditional alliance with France in the Polish question, even to the extent of war with Russia, had been semi-officially denied. The British Government has determined, in consequence of the recent troubles at Japan, to largely augment its military force in China. The Liverpool cotton market was excited, and low-stapled descriptions had advanced ¼c. @ 1c. per lb. Breadstuffs had declined. Consols were quoted at 92¼@¾ for money and 92¼@¾ for Oct. 8.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday and adopted further resolutions of compliment to the Russian naval officers whose vessels now lie in the harbor, the present resolutions tendering the hospitalities of the City to the Admiral and the officers who arrived here with him since courtesies were voted to the officers of the frigate *Osliaba*. A message was received from the Mayor vetoing the resolution instructing the Corporation Counsel to have the injunction upon the Comptroller and Mayor, restraining them from acting under the Common Council draft ordinance, dissolved. Mr. FOSDICK was surprised that the Mayor should re-present his views upon the ordinance as his reasons for the veto, and yet say nothing about his having acted illegally with the Supervisors in passing a similar ordinance. The Board adjourned to Thursday.

The Board of Councilmen concurred to tender Municipal honors to the Russian Admiral and the officers under him. The Board passed upon a mass of routine papers, and adjourned to Thursday.

There is now in course of construction by Messrs. CRAMP & SON, of Philadelphia, a mammoth floating battery of 5,590 tons burden. She will be eighty feet longer than the *Ironsides*, with all the invulnerability and seaworthiness of that vessel. The same firm are building the monitor *Yazoo*, the shell of which is ready for the planking.

A dispatch from Washington states that the delegation from Missouri and Kansas have not yet presented their address to the President, asking for the removal of Gen. SCHOFIELD from command of the Department of Missouri, and the appointment of Gen. BUTLER in his stead. They will most likely see the President to-day or to-morrow.

A resolution has been introduced in the Legislature of West Virginia, asking the President to change the policy heretofore adopted in that section, of "handling the rebels with gloves on."

At Poughkeepsie, yesterday, the great boat-race for the championship between HAMILL and WARD attracted many visitors. The distance rowed was five miles—HAMILL accomplishing it in 37 minutes and 50 seconds, beating his opponent very badly.

The price of Gold left off 1401@¼ last night, after selling 139½@¾ through both Boards of the Stock Exchange. The Government Stocks were firm and in demand. The Railway Shares were firm, and most descriptions better than on Saturday.

Flour and Corn were in more demand yesterday at advanced prices. Wheat was quiet and depressed. Provisions were pretty actively sought after, and prices favored sellers. Hay was in good request, as was also Lumber, Tallow, Tobacco, Sugars, East India Rice and Rio Coffee. Cotton was much brisker and dearer, the market closed quite irregularly. Whisky was quiet, yet steady. Freights were inactive.

About 4,200 beeves were offered for sale at Forty-fourth-street yesterday, and prices scarcely varied from last week on good stock, while poor animals sold slowly at ½c.@1c. decline. The best cattle brought 11c.@11½c. ₩ lb., estimated net weight; fair steers, 10c.; and common to very poor 8c., down to less than 7c. Government agents took 300 head, butchers about all the rest, leaving the yards nearly empty at night. More cattle are expected for to-day, however; and, as butchers have already nearly supplied themselves, they will scarcely sell as well as yesterday.

The Transfer of the War to the West—New Combinations and New Duties.

It must be obvious to every intelligent watcher of military affairs that a fundamental change in the whole war programme is now taking place—a change more radical, more complete than any of the shiftings we have hitherto had on the great chess-board. The effect of this, in the gross and scope, is to transfer the main weight and interest of the war from the wings of our long line of operations to the centre in Southeastern Tennessee. In that region both we and the rebels are bending every energy to mass two great armies, which must henceforth become the cynosure of all eyes. A battle, which will make all the previous battles of the war secondary, must ere long take place there. On that battle, in a great measure, hangs the issue of the war, for both the magnitude of the proportions of the contending forces, and the strategic relations of the theatre of war, conspire to give a *decisive* character to the coming contest. If a victory shall crown the Union arms, nothing can be imagined to stop their conquering, onward march. If, on the other hand, ROSECRANS should be defeated, the defeat must be under circumstances that would make it ruin to him and open up for the country a vista which need not be contemplated in advance.

This change in the programme has been necessitated on the part of the rebels by the advance of Gen. ROSECRANS to Chattanooga. The promptness and completeness with which they seized the necessity of the new policy has resoted on us and made new and proportionately grand moves necessary on our part. The brilliant strategy by which Gen. ROSECRANS succeeded in planting his army in the citadel of the South, on the salient of their great line of communications between the East and the West, and threatening their only remaining line, took the rebel chiefs by surprise. They were not prepared for it. They had doubtless relied on the smallness of the Union force in Tennessee, and the prodigious difficulties of an advance to Chattanooga as sufficient to keep us back indefinitely, while Virginia would continue to furnish battle fields. The seizure of Chattanooga was a blow in the vitals which disconcerted all their plans. Of what use would be Richmond, or Virginia itself, so long as the armies there were about to be cut off from the region whence they drew all their supplies and munitions of war?

There is abundant evidence to show that the rebels appreciated to the full the crisis that was upon them. They appreciated it more promptly and more fully than we did, for while they made the most energetic efforts to meet the new issue, we seem to have done absolutely nothing. The declaration of JEFF. DAVIS that he would "snatch Tennessee from the Yankees if it took the combined armies of the South," clearly shows of what vital importance to the existence of the Confederacy he regarded the region and lines of which the Union commander had obtained the possession. No sooner, therefore, had ROSECRANS established himself in Chattanooga than reinforcements from all directions were sent forward to Georgia. ROSECRANS was committed to a further advance, for it was absolutely necessary to the completion and consolidation of his victory, and, indeed, to his own safety, that he should seize a point on the other line of communications between the East and West, whether at Dalton, Rome or Atlanta. In this advance the rebels, now massed in great force, met him, and the battles at Chickamauga Creek ensued. The nature of the rebel attack in these battles, plainly reveals that the rebel General was instructed at all hazards to put himself between ROSECRANS and Chattanooga, forcing him to retreat westward, and compelling him by further movements threatening his line of communications, to fall back on his base at Nashville. In this effort the rebels were foiled, and, flattering though their success in breaking the Union lines and capturing material of war, must be to them, the failure to accomplish the grand design, in view of its supreme importance, causes them to look upon the result as next to nothing. The tone of the Richmond press clearly shows this, and an editorial in the Richmond *Whig* of the 22d inst., gives such emphatic expression to this conviction that we repeat it here:

"Situated as ROSECRANS is," says that journal, "the victory that does not disperse or capture his whole army, is a lost opportunity. If he is permitted to hold Chattanooga, then our victory will be without profit, and we have only to mourn that so many brave men have died in vain, and chiefly that the gallant HOOD has sealed his faith with his blood. ROSECRANS must not only be beaten in battle, but he must be destroyed or driven from East Tennessee; otherwise the battle might as well not have been fought. If this stronghold is not wrenched from him now, it will hardly be hereafter. If he holds it, he holds a *point d'appui, from which he may at any moment strike at the very* vitals of the Confederacy. He holds a region pestilent with disaffection, that needs only the presence of a Yankee army to ripen into full-blown treason. He holds the country that must supply meat for our army, nitre for our powder mills, and coal and iron for many of our manufacturing establishments. The possession of that country is of indispensable necessity to us. It is the prize for which Bragg is contending. Until he has won it we can but rejoice with fear and trembling over what he has done. Should he win, it will be the supremest achievement of the war."

And in order that he *shall* win it, it is a general opinion in the Rebel Capital that forth still more energetic efforts. There is little doubt that Virginia itself, the army in which just already been reduced to reinforce BRAGG, is now being stripped of troops to accumulate them on the decisive theatre. They have tried once and failed; they will try again with heavier columns and still more desperate efforts.

There is good reason to believe that the Government is at length fully alive to the vastness of the issue at stake in the West, and that it is now doing the one thing imperative to be done—reinforcing ROSECRANS. It would be entirely improper to enter into such details as we possess touching the movements of troops; but they are of a nature which will in a few days double ROSECRANS' effective force. It looks as though both parties had tacitly agreed to hold all other operations in abeyance while the momentous problem is being solved in Tennessee. The *coup* which the rebels meditate is Napoleonic in its character: it is to mass everything West, and attempt to annihilate the Union army there, fully assured that the very magnitude of the operations will reduce us to the defensive in Virginia. But though the move is grand and audacious in the highest degree, it shows more clearly than anything else the condition of desperation which the military fortunes of the Confederacy have reached.

Jefferson Davis and his Irish Relations.

The Savannah *News* contains an announcement which must excite no little interest at home and abroad. It is to this effect:

"Lieut. CARSAL, of Richmond, has been commissioned and sent as Commissioner to *Ireland*, to represent the Confederate cause in that country, and counteract the influence brought to bear by the Lincoln Government, to induce them to enlist in the Yankee crusade."

The fact that the Government of JEFFERSON DAVIS has established diplomatic relations with the natives of Ireland is a sign of progress that will undoubtedly prove highly gratifying to the sympathizers with the Confederate cause everywhere. Our surprise that so important a movement has been delayed so long is only exceeded by our amazement that one JOHN MITCHEL, a Hibernian of great renown, and much influence in Dixie, was not sent as Ambassador instead of the comparatively obscure CARSAL. MITCHEL has been long enough resident in the South to appreciate the charms of its industrial organization; and though he never was fortunate enough to obtain that cotton plantation in Alabama, "well stocked with fat niggers," for which he once sighed, it is nevertheless true that he has lost none of the ruddy rhetoric in which he painted the beatitudes that such a possession would confer upon a reduced Irishman. What this distinguished apostle of Irish liberty would have done well, perhaps CARSAL may do passably; but as the latter is a novice in diplomatic life, we commend him and his mission to the London *Times*. It can give him suggestions that will materially aid in discharging acceptably the duties laid on him.

Beside reminding all improvident and lazy "Greeks" of the high advantages to be derived by living in the South and having niggers to do their work, Commissioner CARSAL is required to "counteract the influence brought to bear by the LINCOLN Government to induce them (the "Greeks" aforesaid) to enlist in the Yankee crusade." The London *Times* will be happy to have the confirmation afforded by this part of CARSAL'S instructions of its reiterated allegation of the presence of American recruiting agents in Ireland. Why should CARSAL be sent to Ireland to counteract the influences of such agents, if none have ever been sent thither? Here is *American* proof of an *American* felonious design. If the Government of the United States is not crushed by this fact and the logic of it, thus rendered, it will be a marvel to cockneys.

We shall be glad to read the addresses that CARSAL will spread before the people of Ireland when he commences his labors abroad. We suppose they will proceed somewhat thus: "Countrymen of PHILLIPS, GRATTAN and EMMET! You have long heard of the United States of America—the land of WASHINGTON and liberty. Millions of your kindred, including their descendants, have obtained homes there; and having prospered in their fortunes, have returned streams of gold to Ireland to aid their impoverished friends to follow them. But glorious as seemed the Government that sheltered them, and bountiful as appeared the fortunes that rewarded their labors, it is my duty to inform you that the liberty they supposed they had gained was a lie, and the wealth they amassed, the fruit of an enforced and needless toil! The brightest half of America was kept hid from their eyes by Yankee cupidity: your countrymen were led to delve in homely labor in the sterile North, when they might have possessed cotton plantations and fat negroes to work them, in the sunny South. A Government so opposed to Irish tastes and traditions ought not to stand, and the Confederate Government which I (CARSAL) represent, is engaged in the laudable enterprise of destroying it. Beware how you join your fortunes to that ill-starred and failing Republic. It is a land crawling with 'Copperheads,' and no St. PATRICK there to deliver you! It is a land of law where Policemen alone wield shillalehs! It is a land of equality, where no man gets more than his money's worth! Seek rather the lovely South, from whose battle-fog the 'rattlesnake' has retired in pure compliment to Old Ireland—the land where law is too lazy to enforce itself and 'mussa' are perennial—the land where niggers do the work and white folks do the whipping! If you have gold bring it with you; for while the Yankees value not such metal in premiums excessive, Confederates will rejoice to give you ten pounds in their national currency for every one of your gold, and you may become rich from the mere trouble of coming. To such inducements as these, Irish patriots will be supplied at the Rebel Capital, and if they had the opportunity, it is the free opinion [illegible] would flock [illegible] and quarter you, if they had the opportunity. It is the free opinion [illegible] would flock [illegible] and quarter you, if they had the opportunity. It is the free opinion [illegible] would flock [illegible] and quarter you—as a native of his soil.

There is no telling what may be the result of such preaching as this by CARSAL in Ireland, and we respectfully call the attention of our Secretary of State to the matter. As for English interference to stop CARSAL, we dare not hope for it—for is it not a strictly defensive movement on the part of JEFFERSON DAVIS? And is it not the duty of "honest neutrality" to admit Confederate Commissioners freely where American recruiting agents are alleged by the London *Times* to have been frequently operating?

ROSECRANS AT CHICKAMAUGA—FREDERICK AT HOCHKIRCH.—Military critics, whose experience entitles their opinions to weight, have considered ROSECRANS the most *military* General that we have. His conduct throughout this war, especially his manipulation of his troops, prove that he understands his business professionally. His conduct in the last battle so nearly resembles that of FREDERICK the Great at Hochkirch that it is worth while to signalize roughly the comparison. Maj.-Gen. THOMAS likewise played his part with as much zeal, discretion and courage as FREDERICK'S Lieutenant-General, ZIETHEN, whose prescience and intrepidity saved the Prussians from a greater disaster. DAUN had 90,000 men, FREDERICK 43,000. The former took advantage of FREDERICK'S confidence to deal him a "malicious blow." He attacked him by surprise, Oct. 14, 1758, in a mountain region, and, with a loss of about 6,000 men and five Major-Generals, (just the number the rebels are reported to have had killed,) drove him from his position, with a loss of 9,000 men and 101 cannon. Yet, notwithstanding, the King made such a magnificent retreat that the Austrians did not dare to renew their attack. In a few days the Prussian army was as formidable as before the battle. Such, too, was FREDERICK'S vigor and activity, that, despite this reverse and its attendant consequences, he was able to raise the siege of Neisse, drive the Austrians out of Silesia, relieve Dresden, besieged by the victorious DAUN in person, and force him to fall back across his own (the Austrian) boundaries. With this analogy to FREDERICK, let us see if ROSECRANS can emulate his after energy.

There is scarcely a battle which has been fought in this war to which a parallel cannot be produced from scientific military annals, and so surely do historical events repeat themselves that no battle can be fought or manœuvre be carried out for which a parallel, more or less close, cannot be found in the chronicles of war. It is this fact which renders it so culpable to place men who have not studied war as a profession at the head of our armies. A genius without study and experience may win a battle. Of this there are examples—not numerous, however. In the majority of instances this unusual result has occurred where civilization has been opposed to partial, semi, or absolute barbarism, or inferiority in one or another respect, as in the case of ALEXANDER, CÆSAR, CLIVE. But no genius without experience and military education has ever conducted a successful campaign against good troops under experienced officers. Take an example from another style of contest. A strong, quick, brave, decided man may knock a pugilist "into a cocked hat" with one or two unexpected blows; but let that pugilist be on his guard, and a thousand to one he tires out and uses up his antagonist by his science.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 28.

EXPENDITURES FOR THE ARMY.

It is calculated that the expenditures of the Quartermaster's Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, will amount to somewhere in the neighborhood of $375,000,000 or $400,000,000. The Clothing Bureau alone will swallow upward of $100,000,000.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

It is the opinion of Judge LOWRIE that the receipts from Internal Revenue will be more than sufficient to pay the interest on the public debt.

NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

Notes for the new National Banks will be issued in a week or ten days.

THE MISSOURI GRIEVANCES.

This morning the Missouri delegation met and appointed a Committee of one from each Congressional District, in connection with two delegates from Kansas, to draft an address to the President. The delegation met again this evening to consider and act upon the address, and continued in session till near midnight. The result of their deliberation has not transpired.

DRAFT DECISION.

It has been decided by the Provost-Marshal-General that men drafted, who have paid three hundred dollars without being examined, and are subsequently examined and found entitled to exemption, can have their commutation money refunded. Those having substitutes in the service on March 3, 1863, and being drafted, have paid commutation, are entitled to have it reimbursed. And those who, under these circumstances, have furnished substitutes, are entitled to have the amount actually paid for such substitutes refunded on making a claim, and producing the proof of payment.

COLORED TROOPS.

The numerical strength of the colored regiments actually in the field is somewhat over 20,000 men—less than has been generally supposed. This number does not include colored men who have been regularly enlisted in the service and now employed as teamsters and in various other capacities by the Government. The number so employed is about 25,000. The skeleton regiments scattered throughout the country, (principally in the Southwest,) are being rapidly recruited to their maximum standard, and before the end of the year it is estimated that the Government will have 50,000 negro soldiers in the field. It is the opinion of eminent military men here that colored regiments will form the basis of our future armies, and that the Government will have to rely mainly on colored troops to finish up the rebellion.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

No information of the new cartel being agreed upon for the exchange of prisoners, has been received at the office of the Commissary General of Prisoners here. Gen. MEREDITH is negotiating with the rebel authorities regarding the modification of the present cartel, but nothing has yet been effected.

THE NEW POSTAL CURRENCY.

The statement in the Tribune on Saturday, that the [illegible] new Postal currency had been ordered [illegible]

HARROW ESCAPE OF GEN. KILPATRICK.

A few days ago, Gen. KILPATRICK, while riding in the neighborhood of Sevens Creek, with a portion of his Staff, was chased by a party of guerrillas, and narrowly escaped capture.

GEN. HOOKER.

Maj.-Gen. HOOKER left Washington to-day to enter upon active service. It is understood that Gen. BUTTERFIELD will continue as his Chief of Staff.

A RECONNOITERANCE.

Several vessels of the Potomac flotilla have been especially reconnoitering in the vicinity of Mathias Point during the past week. A detachment of soldiers accompanied them. The country thereabout was explored, and no armed rebels were discovered.

ARREST OF DESERTERS.

During the past four weeks upward of four hundred deserters from the Army of the Potomac have been arrested in this City by Provost-Marshal SANDFORD'S detectives. Capt. SANDFORD certainly deserves great credit for his vigilance in this matter, as well as for the fidelity and zeal with which he has discharged the responsible duties of his position as Provost-Marshal under the draft. With a much smaller force, he has accomplished more than all the other detective corps in the city put together.

SHARPERS IN CUSTODY.

A haul was made yesterday, at Georgetown, of men who have been making a business of enticing soldiers from their regiments, clothing them in citizens' garb, and then inducing them to offer themselves as substitutes. The precise, it is said, had been carried on for a long while past, and paid handsomely. The scoundrels were sent to the Old Capitol Prison.

VISITORS.

Senator HARRIS and Gen. STONEMAN are in town.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 28.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF TENNESSEE.

Hon. EMERSON ETHERIDGE is at the instance of prominent Union men of Tennessee, endeavoring to obtain the consent of the Administration for Gen. W. B. CAMPBELL to be inaugurated Governor of Tennessee, on the ground that he was voted for in the various counties on the first Thursday in August last, the day fixed by law for the election of Governor in that State since 1835. It is claimed that he received all the votes cast, and in that State the majority of all the votes given elects. A large vote, it is said by those gentlemen, would have been thrown throughout the State, had not Gov. JOHNSON and his advisers opposed the election. They also say that the inauguration of Gov. CAMPBELL would relieve Gov. JOHNSON from his labors, and the people of the State, having a civil Governor, would have no difficulty in reorganizing the entire State Government immediately.

NAVAL ORDER.

Lieut.-Commander MCCANN, detached from the command of the gun-boat *Hunchback*, is ordered to the command of the *Kenosha*.

COUNTY SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF COMMITTEE.

What They Have so far Accomplished—Their Organization and System of Operations.

The following table shows the result of the labors of the New-York County Substitute and Relief Committee up to and including last Saturday, the twenty-fifth day of their session:

Class of Applications Granted.	No. who received Substitutes.	No. who did not provide Substitutes.	No. who elected to go in war.	Tot. of each Class.
Active militiamen	202	11	—	213
Active firemen	159	—	—	159
Exempt firemen	33	—	—	33
Active Policemen	71	—	—	71
Indigent Persons	436	29	5	470
Totals	902	40	5	1,026

The number of substitutes furnished up to that date was but seventeen short of the maximum number of men required for the privates and non-commissioned officers of a full regiment. At $300 per man for each person included in the foregoing table, the Committee had expended, on last Saturday, $310,200, of which $264,600 were for substitutes. The actual outlay, however, was $209,650, or $650 less than the product from an estimate of $300 for each case, two or three substitutes having been obtained for $200 each, one at $150, and two or three at $250 each. Judging by their expenditure to the present time, and the progress of the labors of the Enrollment Boards in the County, it is estimated by the Committee that $1,000,000, or, at most, $1,225,000 will meet all their requirements, including pay for clerical and other aid, necessary for the proper fulfillment of their duties, and that their work will be fully concluded by the 1st of November.

Few people have a proper conception of the delicacy, responsibility and magnitude of the work intrusted to this Committee. They are, in popular parlance, the "people's servants," and while endeavoring to act as earnest servitors of the people, and to do the most good with the least outlay, the multitude of "sovereigns" whom they labor for make such strange and contrarious demands upon them that it will be next to impossible for the Committee to discharge their peculiar duties "to the satisfaction of all parties concerned." That they will discharge their duty with fidelity and zeal to the national and our local welfare, every one will admit, in view of the facts contained in the tabular statement above. The taxpayer especially will have reason to applaud them because, for nearly every sum of $300 they pay out, they give a soldier to the nation, and by thus giving men instead of money, as they might do, were they not persistent in acting "for the best interest of all parties concerned," the County would have to sustain renewed expense in the event of a further draft. Each substitute furnished is a man less on the next quota and draft.

The Committee have been notified by Provost-Marshal ENSIGN that he will not grant any extension to drafted men beyond Oct. 1st. This officer is considered more arbitrary in his action, so far as the operations of the Committee are concerned, than any other Provost-Marshal in the City. At other enrollment offices the messengers are given a preference over other persons in waiting, in order to facilitate the work of the Committee, but at Capt. ENSIGN'S office the messengers have to wait their turns, and nearly every messenger sent there is detained from two to five hours. When this is the case a messenger can only attend to a case or two a day, while, if he is sent to other offices he can attend to three or four cases.

The Committee have been led to believe that the Provost-Marshals held many persons for service upon very slight examination. In some cases firemen and militiamen have been held for service without being subjected to medical examination, the enrollment officers having learned from the men that they were firemen or militiamen, on presenting themselves for examination as required by the Committee. Poor persons entitled to exemption by reason of having aged parents or widowed mothers dependent upon them for support, have been treated in the same manner, the enrollment officers disregarding these pleas, and telling the conscripts that the Supervisors' Committee would relieve them. On examining the documents to detect if he is entitled to exemption under the national law. He is questioned closely upon this point, and the result has been the sending back of a good many men and the saving of considerable money to the county. If the conscript has passed medical examination, his plea of exemption under the national law is lost to him, his choice of undergoing medical examination having debarred him of it. Thus, through ignorance of the national law, the burden of relief, in some instances, has been thrown back upon the county.

In one instance a man of four feet ten inches in height was held for service, and on presenting a substitute five feet two inches in height, he was rejected, because he did not come up to the standard height prescribed for the regular army. Investigation of the case developed the fact that much more stringent rules are applied to substitutes than to conscripts.

Some curious exchanges have been made in the course of the business of the Committee. In one case a stalwart, ricky-dicked, gentlemanly-looking man named WM. WILLIAMS became the substitute of Messrs. MOONEY, of No. 221 Worth-street, who was a very ordinary specimen of Celtic humanity. WILLIAMS gave the Astor House as his residence. It appeared that he had come from England to enter the army, and had stopped at the Astor till he had learned how to get the bounty of $300 for enlisting.

In conclusion it may be said that the Committee are doing a good work, the record of which will be an interesting episode in the history of the war.

The Union Ratification Meeting.

At the Union ratification meeting to-morrow evening, at Cooper Institute, the following gentlemen will positively speak: Gov. CONAY, of Maine; Hon. E. B. WASHBURN, of Illinois; Hon. JOHN CONNARD, Constable PARKER, Esq., of New-Jersey; Hon. Mr. JOHNSON, Hon. C. D. DRAKE, Hon. B. FERNANDO, all of Missouri; and Hon. C. B. COCHRAN. Others are expected. There will be three stands outside of the building. The speakers at each will be announced [illegible]

CHAMPION BOAT RACE---HAMMILL AND WARD.

The five-mile boat race between JAMES HAMMILL, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and JAMES WARD, of Cornwall, N. Y., took place yesterday at Poughkeepsie in presence of between 20,000 and 30,000 spectators, who lined the banks of the Hudson, a few being afloat on a tug, and a few row-boats. A large number went up from New-York on the low-boat *Stevens* on Sunday, and also on the Hudson River Railroad by the early trains from New-York and the river towns; besides, many lovers of aquatics from Canada, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and other places, who naturally felt great interest in the result of an event which was to furnish a suitable antagonist for the great English champion of the waters, ROBERT CHAMBERS, of Newcastle, England. It was broadly asserted by the Poughkeepsians, Newburghers and Cornwallians that if—as they confidently believed he would do—JOSHUA WARD beat HAMMILL, he would certainly challenge ROBERT CHAMBERS, the English champion.

The Newburgh folks had a perfect confidence in WARD'S ability to beat HAMMILL, offered 5 to 4, 4 to 3, 10 to 7 in any amounts; 2,000 to 1,600, 500 to 400, 100 to 75, and taken freely by the Pittsburgh, New-York and Philadelphia men. A large amount was bet in smaller sums at these rates.

THE MEN AND THEIR BOATS.

WARD, who is about 6 feet high, 28 years old, and weighing 164 pounds, pulled the same boat he had in the last race, and with his usual long, steady stroke. The boat was built of mahogany by CHARLES SHAW, of Newburgh, and is 30½ feet long, 17 inches wide, and weighs 42 pounds. WARD was evidently not in good condition, and very imprudently refreshed himself with grapes and water just before he started.

HAMMILL'S condition was much improved since his last race by a carefut system of training, under practical supervision of JOHNNY MCKENZIE, the former and second of JOHN HEENAN for his fight with JOHN MORRISSEY in 1858. HAMMILL'S former backer, Mr. JOSEPH FRANKEL, of Pittsburgh, in his Sunykill and Poughkeepsie races, had resigned him into the hands of two new patrons, Messrs. HIRAM SALEM and JAMES WILLIAMS, of Pittsburgh, who not only found the 1,000 greenbacks, but backed their opinions in his favor by heavy bets. MACKEY took him in training at Pittsburgh about four weeks ago, and has had him in training on the Harlem River all last week, and MACKEY, of ROSENBURY'S boat establishment, built him a new boat, 30 feet long, 14½ inches wide, and weighing 35 pounds.

HAMMILL'S height is 5 feet 7½ inches high; he weighs 150 pounds, is 25 years old, and is exceedingly muscular in the chest and arms; he pulls with a remarkably short, quick stroke.

The time of the five-mile race on the Schuylkill, in which he beat WARD, was 37 minutes 30 seconds. In the race at Poughkeepsie, in which WARD beat him, it was 41 minutes 15 seconds, and yesterday, 37 minutes 50 seconds.

The judges' boat was anchored below the Knoll Rock, and it was nearly high tide, with the river without a ripple. HAMMILL had the inshore position, and was attended by a six-oared shell-boat, which kept nearly alongside of him during the race; while WARD was attended by a four-oared shell-boat.

The signal to start was given about 2¾ o'clock, and WARD jumped off with a clear lead of a length, by a spurt which was greeted with cheers by his friends; this lead he kept with apparent ease past VASSAR'S brewery, and inspired such confidence in the Newburghers and Cornwallians, that they offered two to one on his winning the race; this was taken to some extent, but it was evident that many of the Pittsburghers were shivering a little in their boots as to the result.

After the men were abreast of the brewery, HAMMILL increased the rapidity of his stroke, while WARD seemingly began to tire, and HAMMILL lapped his antagonist, and when about half way to the upper stake-boat, had just opened daylight, when one of the men refused a scarlet handkerchief on a stick and continued to wave it as a private signal to their friend HAMMILL was ahead; from this point HAMMILL drew clear and increased his lead to 5 lengths as he neared the stake-boat; at the same time keeping near the shore, while WARD sheered out in the middle of the stream, thus gaining a couple lengths on HAMMILL, but losing at least half a dozen lengths in being compelled to turn on a pivot; while HAMMILL'S tactics in making a long sweep gave him the advantage of going round the stake-boat by a half turn. HAMMILL passed the stake-boat by 15 feet, 4 sec., while WARD turned it 25 sec. later. At this point of the race, the friends of WARD on the wharves and boats near the starting point were misled by the appearance of a shell boat which turned the stakeboat ahead of HAMMILL—who wore a blue shirt and red cap—and at once were ready with greenbacks to invest at two to one on WARD; but they little expected the disappointment in store for them; for, from the turning of the upper boat, the race became one of the softest one can well imagine. WARD continued to fall off, while HAMMILL put on renewed vigor and speed, and particularly so as he neared the brewery. WARD was upward of 250 yards behind when HAMMILL came in, in 37 minutes 30 seconds. The victor was vociferously cheered, WARD seeming much depressed, and his backers chagrined. Many charged WARD with having sold the race, but no one, whose opinion is worth anything, believes this. HAMMILL, of course, has won the $2,000 and the Championship.

The Turf.

UNION COURSE—TROTTING.

The race yesterday on the Union Course between *Lancet* and *McClellan*, mile heats, best three in five, for a purse and stake, $450, was won by *Lancet*, after three closely contested heats, in which excellent time was made.

SUMMARY.

Lancet	1	1	1
McClellan	2	2	2

Time—2:31¼, 2:31¼, 2:33½.

Reception of the Russian Naval Officers.

Yesterday morning the Joint Committee of the Common Council, appointed to make arrangements for the reception of the Russian naval officers, met in the Aldermen's Chamber. Alderman FOSDICK was appointed Chairman, and Mr. WM. HITCHMAN Clerk. Mayor OPDYKE and Comptroller HASKIN were present, on invitation of the Committee.

Alderman FARLEY moved the appointment of Committees on Invitation and Reception, and another to transact general business. Adopted, and the following appointed:

On Invitation and Reception—Alderman FARLEY and Councilmen MCCONNELL and MURRAY.

On General Business—Councilman KERRAN, Alderman HALL, Councilman MURRAY.

The Chair, on motion, was added to both Committees.

After some conversation, it was agreed that there should be a reception at the Governor's Room, a visit to the institutions, and a grand banquet. The time could not be fixed, owing to the arrival of the Russian Admiral, and the necessity of passing a new resolution embracing all the officers.

Mr. WARD, who was invited to be present, said that he had had a conversation with Baron STOECKEL, the Russian Minister, who expressed his gratification at the proposed reception, and also his belief that the plan proposed by the Committee would please, in an eminent degree, the officers to be honored.

The Committee will present the complimentary resolutions on Wednesday, and the latter part of this week will probably be fixed upon as the time of reception.

A number of prominent citizens are engaged in getting up a ball in honor of the distinguished visitors.

Our Russian Visitors.

The officers of the Russian fleet were entertained at the Metropolitan Hotel last evening, dining with Capt. RADO, of St. Louis, who built many of the gunboats on the Mississippi; Admiral FARRAGUT, Commodore FAIRFAX, and a number of others distinguished in naval, military, and civil life, were present, and the occasion was one of unbounded hospitality and great social enjoyment. The Russian flag was suspended from the hotel side by side with the Stars and Stripes.

The officers of the fleet have been pretty constant visitors in the City, and are universally welcomed. They seem to enjoy the cordial feelings they meet with on every hand, and heartily reciprocate them. More accomplished, gentlemanly, and prepossessing guests than the Russian officers have never visited the City.

Economy of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

The following correspondence has passed between the Commissioners and the Comptroller; it shows the care with which they have discharged their trust:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, No. 1 BOND-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 21.

Hon. M. T. BRENNAN, Comptroller:

SIR: Finding that our expenditures and receipts will enable us to withhold our draft upon you under last year's appropriations to the extent of $100,000, we take an early opportunity to inform you of the fact, in order, that in case of need, you may avail of this amount as the City Government may require.

By order of the Board of Commissioners,

S. DRAPER, President.

ISAAC BELL, Secretary.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Sept. 22, 1863.

Messrs. Simeon Draper, President, Isaac Bell, Secretary, Messrs. Orlando Potter, James B. Nicholson, Commissioners of Public Charities and Corrections,

GENTLEMEN: Yours of yesterday is received, and it affords me great pleasure to learn from you that the necessary expenses of your department for the current year are likely to be so much less than was an-

Subpoint at the time of making up the usual estimates in Oct., 1862.

I cannot doubt that the prudence and economy thus shown in have been practiced by the Commissioners in their administration of the important trust committed to them, will be highly appreciated by the whole community.

With high consideration, I am, gentlemen,

Very respectfully and respectfully, your ob't serv't,
MATTHEW F. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

Anniversary of the Order of the Sons of Temperance.

Today is the twenty-first anniversary of the Order of the Sons of Temperance. It has but just come of age, and yet already has over 1,500,000 men, women and children in its healthful care. The anniversary will be celebrated in every city and village in the United States where the Order has an existence; in some by processions, meetings, balls and other festivities. In this City there will be a public meeting this evening at Cooper Institute, whereat some of the most eloquent speakers of the Order are expected to be present, among them S. L. Tilley, P. M. W. P. and Provincial Secretary of New-Brunswick; E. Carswell, M. W. C., the great Canadian orator; Benjamin E. Gantt, P. G. W. P., of Maryland; Rev. T. L. Cuyler, P. G. W. P., and others. J. L. Carleton, M. W. P., of Maine, will preside. Mr. Carswell, one of the gentlemen above named, is considered by many quite the equal of Mr. Gough.

This morning, at 10 o'clock, there will be a meeting of the National Division, at the hall of Nassau Division, No. 13 Court-street, Brooklyn. A large number of delegates from different sections of this and other States are already present.

Dr. PERRY, of this City, gives his attention solely to treatment of diseases of the hair and skin. He has been eminently successful in the cure of these complaints and numerous patients attest to the skill and success of his practice. He can be consulted at his residence, No. 49 Bond-street.—*Express.*

Musical.

One of the interesting musical events of the season is the competition in instruments, and the success that has attended the exhibition of BRADBURY'S piano-fortes at the several Fairs recently held. This success is the more remarkable from the fact that a new competitor for public favor has always to contend with the prejudices of those who are interested in keeping their old favorites in the front rank, and it is only when the intrinsic merits of a new instrument are so apparent as to render opposition of it hazardous to their professional reputation, that it can get a fair trial.

This has been the opening year for BRADBURY'S instruments, and thus far with the following result:

1. First prize at the New-Jersey State Fair, at Paterson.
2. First prize at the New-York State Fair, at Utica.
3. First prize at the Ohio State Fair, at Cleveland.
4. And now, at the Fair of the American Institute in this City, it has also been awarded the first prize.

There was a large number of fine pianos in this exhibition, and the managers of it devoted to them the largest and most prominent space in the main hall in the Academy building. Among these the beautiful square piano contributed by the manufacturer, WILLIAM B. BRADBURY, maintained a first place, being remarkable for power, brilliancy, richness, purity and equality of tone, combined with delicacy of touch, strength of frame and general excellence of mechanical manipulation. This piano has Mr. BRADBURY'S new and improved scale, which is so restoring the highest tone-qualities from first-class musical authority, as well as the public generally.

L. M. GOTTSCHALK, the eminent composer and pianist, after a most thorough and scrutinizing trial, says: "I have examined with great care Wm. B. BRADBURY'S new scale pianofortes, and in my opinion they are very superior instruments. I have especially remarked their thorough workmanship, and the power, purity, richness and equality of their tone. I recommend these instruments to the public in general, and doubt not of their success." This opinion, we are assured, is fully concurred in by Messrs. S. B. Mills, Maurice Strakosch, William Mason, Max Maretzek, W. Berge, Georg Schirmer, Geo. F. Bristow, Chas. Grobe, Theo. Hagen, Chas. Fradel, John H. Ickler, Clare W. Beames, Chas. Wels, Robert Stoepel, and Theo. Noelling, a galaxy of musical experts, whose united and unanimous favorable opinion could only be secured for an article of great intrinsic value in their specialties.

This piano has an iron frame, overstrung bass, and every real modern improvement; it is constructed of the best thorough-seasoned materials, and its outward finish is second to none. We are informed by the managers that Mr. BRADBURY did not manufacture this instrument especially for exhibition, but that it was taken promiscuously from his general stock.

The public are already indebted to Mr. BRADBURY for his labors as a composer of church and Sabbath-school music; but it would seem that his success in that department is to be eclipsed by the honors thrust on him in his new sphere.—*Evening Post.*

STATE FAIRS OF 1863.—The award of the first premium over all competition to the Grover & Baker sewing-machines at the Kentucky State Fair, held last week at Louisville, adds another to the many victories which these machines have achieved this year. Following the lead of the New-York State Fair, the Iowa State Fair, the Vermont State Fair, and the fairs held at Vergennes and Burlington, in the latter State, the Kentucky State Fair awarded the Grover & Baker Machines the highest premium for the best machine for family use, the best for manufacturing, and the best sewing-machine work.—*World.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all topics of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Gottschalk.

MASON & HAMLIN have the satisfaction of presenting the following testimonial from this very eminent artist, to the value of their CABINET ORGANS:

I congratulate you on the introduction of a new musical instrument, long wanted, and sure to find its way into every household of taste and refinement. It can be used by every amateur in modern music. Your CABINET ORGAN is truly a charming instrument, worthy of the high praise it has received, and far superior to everything of its class I have seen. I take pleasure in commending it most heartily as everywhere worthy a place beside the piano-forte, to which it is a fine complement, from its capacity for rendering much delightful music, sacred and secular, classic and popular, to which the piano is not adapted. GOTTSCHALK.

New-York, Sept. 23, 1863.

The CABINET ORGAN has been received by the musical profession with the greatest favor, and is universally recognized as embodying great improvements upon all former instruments of its class. What the large pipe organs are to the larger churches and halls, the Cabinet Organs are to private residences and smaller churches, &c. They occupy little room, are elegant as pieces of furniture, and not liable to get out of order. Written opinions are in the hands of the manufacturers that they are *the best instruments of their class in the world* from over three hundred of the most distinguished organists and artists in the country. Prices $70 to $600, according to number of stops and style of case. Warerooms Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., New-York. Address

MASON BROTHERS.

French China.

DINNER Sets, richly decorated or plain.
TEA Sets, richly decorated or plain.
CHAMBER Sets, richly decorated or plain.
TOILET Sets, richly decorated or plain.
FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c., &c.
HAVILAND, MERRITT & CO., Importers.
No. 500 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Silver Watches of all Descriptions—From EIGHTY DOLLARS and UPWARDS to TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS each at SEVENTY DOLLARS each at
GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 BROADWAY,
One door below Canal-st.

Fine Gold Watch Chains, New Styles—For LADIES and GENTLEMEN. FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE and FORTY DOLLARS each, at
GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 BROADWAY,
One door below Canal-st.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes.
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE
IN THE WORLD.
Depot No. 160 Maiden-lane.

Miller's 50 Cent Hair Dye, Black and Brown, warranted the best, cheapest, most durable and natural in the world. Dyes instantaneously. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold by all Druggists. Depot at No. 56 Dey-st., N. Y.

Rheumatism, Paralysis and Numbness of the limbs are cured by Oriental and Electro-Magnetic Baths, Nos. 6 and 8 4th-av., near Cooper Union. Open to ladies and gentlemen, 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—D. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and patentee, Astor-House, (ground floor) N. Y.; also, Philadelphia and Boston. Only makers of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

For the Hair. Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
PHALON & SON, No. Nicholas Hotel.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Kendall's Ambolina
FOR THE HAIR.
Kendall's Ambolina
Kendall's Ambolina
Kendall's Ambolina
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Kendall's Ambolina
Kendall's Ambolina

Is a rare compound of stimulating extracts from Flowers, Roots and Herbs, for the GROWTH and BEAUTY of the Hair. Price $1 per box of two bottles. Prepared only by
KENDALL & BANNISTER, No. 466 Broadway.
Sold by all druggists.

Gold Pens.—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Fine Gold Rose-Engine and Fine New Styles, SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

American Watches, Gold and Silver—OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 BROADWAY.
One door below Canal-st.

Ladies' Fine Gold Watches,
FORTY, FORTY-FIVE, FIFTY, FIFTY-FIVE, SIXTY to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each. Warranted.
For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY.

Ladies' Fine Gold Bracelets, New Styles—EIGHT, SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE and SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS each. For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY.
One door below Canal-st.

Fine Gold Sleeve-Buttons—New Styles—FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE and FIFTEEN DOLLARS A PAIR. INITIAL SLEEVE-BUTTONS—EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE AND SIXTEEN DOLLARS A PAIR—At G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 BROADWAY.

Fine Gold Wedding-Rings,
THREE, FIVE, EIGHT, TEN AND TWELVE DOLLARS EACH. For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 BROADWAY.

Ladies' Gilt Combs,
NEW STYLES FROM PARIS.
TWO, THREE, FIVE, EIGHT, TEN AND FIFTEEN DOLLARS EACH. For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY.

Ladies' Bracelets,
NEW STYLES.
TWO, THREE, FIVE and EIGHT DOLLARS each. For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

Sleeve-Buttons and Studs,
NEW STYLES.
ONE, TWO and THREE DOLLARS a set. At
G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

Ear-Rings and Pins,
NEW STYLES.
TWO, THREE, FIVE and EIGHT DOLLARS a set. For sale by
G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY.

Splendid Gold Watches for Gentlemen, from TWO HUNDRED to FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS each, for sale by
GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

Fine Gold Scotch Patent Lever Watches, from EIGHTY-FIVE DOLLARS to TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS each, for sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

Fine Gold Geneva Watches for Ladies, from FIFTY DOLLARS to ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS each, for sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

Diamond Rings,
TWENTY-FIVE, FORTY, FIFTY, SIXTY, SEVENTY-FIVE, ONE, TWO, THREE, and FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

Pens.—Ladies' Pens, New Styles, just received from Paris. TWO, THREE, FIVE, EIGHT, TEN, FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE and THIRTY DOLLARS EACH. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye. Known, instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Returned to the City.
DR. E. C. PERRY, the Dermatologist, formerly of No. 20 Winter-st., Boston, can now be consulted at his office, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York, for all diseases of the Scalp, Loss of Hair, Premature Bleaching, Moth, Freckles, and all discolorations of the skin.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Rank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 189 Broadway.

Hicks & Company, No. 480 Broadway,
East side, 3 doors below Broome-st.
ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

Important Reduction in the Shaving Public.—BILLS, the inimitable cutter of hair and whiskers, has reduced the price of shaving at No. 1 Barclay-st. to 10 cents.

Trusses, &c.—DR. RESH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

BIRTHS.

CHANT.—On Sunday, Sept. 27, EZRA, wife of Samuel Chant, of Ascot.

MARRIED.

COLLINS—HILLS.—On Thursday, Sept. 24, at Grace Church, Rochester, by Rev. Mr. Foote, EDWARD COLLINS, of New-York, and HELEN E., daughter of Isaac Hills, Esq., of Rochester.

WENMAN—PARDEE.—On Monday, Sept. 28, at the Church Du St. Esprit, by Rev. Dr. Verren, RICHARD N. WENMAN and CARRIE M., daughter of the late Henry Pardee, all of this City.

DIED

AUSTIN.—At his late residence, at Staten Island, on Monday, Sept. 28, DAVID AUSTIN, in the 85th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend his funeral, from Grace Church, on Thursday morning, Oct. 1, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

BROWN.—On Saturday, Sept. 26, WILLIAM N. BROWN, in the 41st year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 82 William-st., on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family, those of his brother-in-law, William Moser, and also the members of the Tammany Society, Columbian Order, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

BUTLER.—In Millburn, N. J., on Sunday, Sept. 27, ALBERT, infant son of William C. and Emily M. Butler, aged 2 days.

Funeral services at their residence, on Tuesday, Sept. 29, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

DAY.—On Sunday, Sept. 27, MARCIA B., daughter of Charles J. and Martha Day, aged 2 months and 4 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 166 West 10th-st., without further invitation.

GOTTSCHALK.—On Monday, Sept. 28, after a long and painful illness, GEORGE EDWARD GOTTSCHALK, native of New-Orleans, La.—aged 37 years.

His relatives, those of his brothers, Louis Moreau and Louis Gaston Gottschalk, and the musical profession generally, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday morning, Sept. 30, at 9 o'clock A. M., precisely, from his late residence, No. 149 9th-st., near 4th-av. (Brownstone), and from thence to St. Stephen's Church (Rev. Dr. Cummings), East 28th-st., where a solemn Requiem Mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul.

HAYWOOD.—On Sunday, Sept. 27, DAVID HAYWOOD, aged 69 years.

MARVIN.—In Worcester, Mass., EUGENIA MARVIN, daughter of Rev. E. P. Lyons, of this City.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mr. H. P. Lyons, No. 237 West 23d-st., on Tuesday, Sept. 29, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MASSER.—On Sunday morning, Sept. 27, JOHN H. MASSER.

The friends of the family, and of his brother, Thomas H. Masser, are invited to attend his funeral, from the late residence, No. 60 West 24th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MAXSE.—On Sunday, Sept. 27, Miss SUSAN MAXSE, aged 49 years.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 66 Wooster-st., on Tuesday evening, Sept. 29, at 7 o'clock. Her friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

PEARSALL.—On Sunday evening, Sept. 27, FRANCES PEARSALL, widow of Thomas D. Pearsall, in the 66th year of her age.

Her relatives and acquaintances, and those of her son-in-law, Richard Peck, are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 3 Waverley-place, without further notice.

TARRANT.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 27, JAMES TARRANT, youngest son of William H. and Mary Tarrant, aged 10 years.

TYRRELL.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Sept. 27, GILBERT TYRRELL, youngest son of William H. Tyrrell, of Bermuda, aged 21 years.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his father, No. 6 Lexington-av., on Tuesday, Sept. 29, at 2 o'clock. His relatives and friends, and those of his brothers, Julien G. and Alphonse J. Tyrrell, are respectfully requested to attend.

VAN COTT.—In Melrose, Westchester County, on Monday morning, Sept. 28, Mrs. ELIZA VAN COTT, aged 57 years.

Her friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the Mission House, No. 112 West 20th-st., this afternoon, Sept. 29, at 4 o'clock.

WEED.—On Monday, Sept. 28, Mrs. CATHARINE WEED, widow of Capt. James Weed, aged 84 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Sept. 30, at 3 o'clock, from No. 219 Greenwich-st.

WILLIAMSON.—On Sunday, Sept. 27, WILLIAM BERNARD, son of Joan and Adelaide Williamson, aged 1 year, 8 months and 20 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 322 West 23d-st., on Tuesday, Sept. 29, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WHITE.—On Friday, Sept. 25, ANNE ——, wife of Lewis J. White, in the 60th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Tuesday morning, the 29th inst., at 9½ o'clock, from the Church of St. Francis Xavier, 16th-st.

POLITICAL.

UNION RATIFICATION MEETING.

COME AND HEAR FROM THE NORTHWEST!

The Committee have the pleasure to announce that in addition to the other distinguished gentlemen who are to speak at

THE UNION RATIFICATION MEETING
AT
COOPER INSTITUTE,
TO-MORROW NIGHT,

There have secured the presence of

Hon. Mr. JOHNSON,
Hon. C. D. DRAKE, and
Hon. B. PRETORIUS, of Missouri.

These gentlemen are members of the delegation to the Presidents from the Union men of Missouri.

HENRY SMITH,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.
T. G. ARNE,
Secretary of Committee of Arrangements.

UNION CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

AT A MEETING HELD AT HEADQUARTERS, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., the following call for Primary Elections was adopted:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the several Ward Associations of the Union Party in the City and County of New-York to appoint as members all citizens resident in the several Wards who are in favor of sustaining the National Administration in a vigorous prosecution of the war until the final and complete suppression of this rebellion, and in favor of such measures only as sustaining the laws, and for supporting the nominations made by the Union State Convention, held at Syracuse on the 30 instant, without regard to previous political associations, and that all such citizens be invited to unite with them under the title of, and that, thereafter, said Associations shall be known by the name of

UNION WARD ASSOCIATIONS.

Resolved, That the said respective Ward Associations be and they are hereby requested to provide for the immediate enrollment of all such citizens, and that at least two evenings previous to the primary election herein after referred to, be set aside for that purpose, and that all persons thus duly enrolled, and all members of the present Ward Associations are hereby declared to be entitled to vote at all future elections.

Resolved, That the several Union Ward Associations so constituted be and they are hereby directed to meet at their several headquarters on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 6, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the following Conventions:

1. A County Convention, to consist of five delegates from each Ward, to nominate candidates for Surrogate, Register, Supervisor and Recorder.

2. A Judiciary Convention, to consist of three delegates from each Ward, to nominate candidates for Justice of the Supreme Court, two Judges of the Superior Court, a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and a Judge of the Marine Court.

3. Four Senatorial Conventions to nominate candidates for State Senator. In the Fourth Senatorial District the Convention to consist of three delegates from each Ward. In all the other Districts, the Convention to consist of five delegates from each Ward. In all cases where the Senatorial Convention shall not consist of an even number of delegates, it shall be the duty of the Convention, before proceeding to nominate a candidate, to elect one delegate from the District at large, who shall be entitled to a vote in said Convention.

4. Ten Assembly Conventions to nominate candidates for members of Assembly, which Conventions shall consist of eleven delegates from each of the Districts lying north of 14th-st., and one delegate from each Election District in the Districts lying south of 14th-st.

Resolved, That the election of delegates shall in all cases be by ballot, under the supervision of at least three inspectors appointed by the presiding officer of the Ward Association, and in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the several Ward Associations. The polls to be kept open for at least five hours, and it shall be the duty of the officers of the several Associations to give public notice for at least two days previous to said election, by advertising in two or more papers, of the time and place at which such election will be held. No person will be allowed to vote who is not a resident of the ward in which he offers to vote, and who is not either a present member of the Ward Association, or duly enrolled as herein before provided. It shall be the duty of the inspectors of such elections to proceed to canvass the votes of such elections to proceed to canvass the votes polled, and to make and sign certificates of the credentials for the person receiving the largest number of votes, such credentials to be certified by the President and Secretary of the Association.

The Conventions shall meet as follows:

The County Convention shall meet at the southeast corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on Monday, the 12th day of October, 1863, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

The Judiciary Convention shall meet at the southeast corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on Tuesday, the 13th day of October, 1863, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

The Senatorial Conventions shall meet on Wednesday, the 14th day of October, 1863, at 7½ o'clock P. M., as follows:

The Fourth Senatorial District Convention shall meet at the Stuyvesant House.

The Fifth Senatorial District Convention shall meet at Bunk's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-st.

The Sixth Senatorial District Convention shall meet at the Southeast corner of Broadway and 23d-st.

The Seventh Senatorial District Convention shall meet at No. 66 Canal-st.

The Assembly Conventions shall meet on THURSDAY, the 15th day of October, 1863, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., as follows:

First Assembly District Convention shall meet at No. 273 Greenwich-st.

Second Assembly District Convention shall meet at No. 105 Canal-st.

Third Assembly District Convention shall meet at the Fifth Ward Hotel.

Fourth Assembly District Convention shall meet at No. 192 Henry-st.

Fifth Assembly District Convention shall meet at the Bleecker Buildings.

Sixth Assembly District Convention shall meet at Bunk's Hotel.

Seventh Assembly District Convention shall meet at Jefferson Market.

Eighth Assembly District Convention shall meet at corner of 9th and Broome-sts.

Ninth Assembly District Convention shall meet at the Stauben House.

Twelfth Assembly District Convention shall meet at No. 101 Avenue D.

The Conventions for those Districts lying north of 14th-st. shall meet in their respective Assembly Districts at the Headquarters of the Ward Associations.

WILLIAM A. DARLING, President.
A. M. PALMER, } Secretaries.
JOHN T. SHAW, }

UNION RATIFICATION MEETING.

A meeting for the ratification of the nominations made by the UNION STATE CONVENTION, held at Syracuse on the 30 day of September, will be held at COOPER INSTITUTE, in this City, WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 30th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Union citizens, irrespective of party, are invited to be present.

The following eminent speakers have been invited, and are expected to be present on the occasion:

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Gov. CONEY, of Maine,
Major-Gen. BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Hon. JOHN K. PORTER,
Hon. CORTLANDT PARKER, of New-Jersey,
Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON,
Gov. JOHN A. ANDREW, of Mass.,
Major-Gen. FRANZ SIGEL,
Hon. H. WASHBURN, of Illinois,
Hon. EDWARD M. STANTON,
Hon. SALMON P. CHASE,
Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND,
Hon. E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
Hon. [illegible],
PARKE GODWIN, Esq.,
WILLIAM M. EVARTS, Esq.,
Hon. IRA HARRIS,
Hon. CLARKE E. COCHRANE,
Hon. JAMES WATSON,
Hon. HENRY TOWNSEND, Esq.,
Major-Gen. JOHN A. DIX,
Col. FRED. A. CONKLING,
Hon. MONTGOMERY BLAIR,
and Hon. CHAS. S. OLDEN WICK.

Other announcements will be made in the future.

HENRY SMITH,
Chairman of Committee of Arrangements for the Union Republican Committee.
J. G. ARNE, Secretary.

UNION STATE NOMINATIONS.

For Secretary of State,
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
of Westchester.
For Comptroller,
LUCIUS ROBINSON.
For Attorney-General,
JOHN COCHRANE.
For State Treasurer,
GEORGE W. SCHUYLER.
For State Engineer and Surveyor,
WILLIAM B. TAYLOR.
For Canal Commissioner,
BENJAMIN F. BRUSH.
For Inspectors of State Prisons,
JAMES HOWE.
For Judge of the Court of Appeals,
HENRY E. SELDEN.
UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.
No. 15 Trinity Buildings.

TWENTIETH WARD—ALL LOYAL CITIZENS of the Ward are invited to meet on Wednesday evening at Lincoln Hall, corner of 42d-st. and 8th-av., and proceed in a body to the Union ratification meeting at Cooper Institute.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
OF THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED.
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," as his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now hear well, and feel as I never did for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evinces the highest practical ability. I hear *perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a drooping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, with a certainty of being speedily cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel thoroughly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE.
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr. VON EISENBERG, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. VON EISENBERG'S mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 356 2d-av.

No. 124 ALLEN-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. VON EISENBERG, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. VON EISENBERG removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention; by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLOT,
No. 29 Sullen-st., Stonington.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 30, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from VERY SEVERE CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills attending every one with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. VON EISENBERG, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. VON EISENBERG with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 202 42d-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW NOVEL
BY
THE AUTHOR OF "AURORA FLOYD."
HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW-YORK,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
ELEANOR'S VICTORY.
A NOVEL.
BY MISS BRADDON,
Author of "Aurora Floyd," and "Lady Audley's Secret." 8vo., paper, 50 cents.
Sent by mail, postage free, to any part of the United States, on receipt of Fifty Cents.

HARPER & BROTHERS
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:
HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR OCTOBER. 25 cents.

ALCOCK'S JAPAN. The Capital of the Tycoon: a Narrative of a Three Years' Residence in Japan. By Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, K. C. B., Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Japan. With Maps and Engravings. 2 vols., 12 mo., Cloth, $3.

THE BIVOUAC AND THE BATTLE-FIELD; or, Campaign Sketches in Virginia and Maryland. By Capt. GEORGE F. NORTH. 12mo., Cloth, $1 25.

KAY'S CONDITION OF THE ENGLISH PEOPLE. The Social Condition and Education of the People in England. By JOSEPH KAY, Esq., M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge; Barrister-at-Law, and late Traveling Bachelor of the University of Cambridge. 12mo Cloth, $1 25.

LIVE IT DOWN. A Story of the Light Lands. By J. C. JEAFFRESON, Author of "Olive Blake's Good Work," "Isabel, the Young Wife and the Old Love," &c. *New Edition just ready.* 8vo. Paper, 50 cents.

ROMOLA. A Novel. By the Author of "Adam Bede," "The Mill on the Floss," "Silas Marner," and "Scenes of Clerical Life." With Numerous Illustrations. 8vo, Paper, $1, 25; Cloth, $1 50.

FANNY KEMBLE'S GEORGIA PLANTATION. Journal of a Residence on a Georgia Plantation in 1838-1839. By FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE. 12mo, Cloth, $1 25.

DRAPER'S INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT OF EUROPE. A History of the Intellectual Development of Europe. By JOHN WILLIAM DRAPER, M. D., LL.D., Professor of Chemistry and Physiology in the University of New-York: Author of a "Treatise on Human Physiology," &c., &c. 8vo. Cloth, $3 50.

MISS MULOCK'S FAIRY BOOK. The best Popular Fairy Stories re-told and re-touched anew. By the Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," "Olive," "The Ogilvies," &c., &c. Illustrations. 16mo. Cloth, $1 00.

ST. OLAVES. A Novel. 8vo. Paper, 50 cents.

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SYLVIA'S LOVERS. A Novel. By Mrs. GASKELL, Author of "Mary Barton," "Cranford," "My Lady Ludlow," "North and South," "The Moorland Cottage," "Right at Last," &c. 8vo., Paper, 50 cents.

A DARK NIGHT'S WORK. A Novel. By Mrs. GASKELL, Author of "Sylvia's Lovers," "Mary Barton," &c. 8vo., Paper, 25 cents.

SMITH'S PRINCIPIA LATINA. Part I. A First Latin Course, comprehending Grammar, Delectus and Exercise Book, with Vocabularies. By WILLIAM SMITH, LL.D.,

THE
HERALD
1868

The New-York Times, Thursday, September 24, 1868.

The New-York Daily Tribune, September 24, 1868.

AUCTION SALES.

SCANLON COAL AT AUCTION.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By BRADLEY, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, I will sell at Public Auction, on the premises, No. 124 Greenwich-st., corner of Rector-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, at 12 o'clock M., all the right, title and interest of the above-named defendant in and to the following-described property, viz.: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Rector-st., distant 100 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Rector-st. with the westerly side of Greenwich-st.; running thence northerly parallel with Greenwich-st. 25 feet; thence westerly parallel with Rector-st. 25 feet; thence southerly parallel with Greenwich-st. 25 feet to Rector-st.; thence easterly along Rector-st. 25 feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to the said Thomas Scanlon by deed of Peter Lorillard and wife, dated April 1, 1868, and recorded in Liber 1,000 of Conveyances, page 500, in the Register's Office of the City and County of New-York. Also, all the right, title and interest of the said Thomas Scanlon in and to the stock, fixtures and furniture in the store No. 124 Greenwich-st., corner of Rector-st., in the City

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO LIVERPOOL.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN. THE REGULAR DISPATCHES.

LOUISIANA.....Capt. Brooking.....Oct. 3
VIRGINIA.....Capt. Green.....Oct. 10.
CAROLINA.....Capt. Kennard.....Oct. 17.

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry for Iron Ships, they have short water-tight compartments, and classed first-class at the highest rate.

They are fitted up in the most comfortable and first-class manner, with superior accommodations for passengers.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin.....{ $75 / $100 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage.....$30
Children between 1 and 12 years of age, half price.
Infants (under 1 year).....$5 } Including Wine, but nothing else of consequence.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE HARBOR AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COVE HARBOR.

ARABIA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 7.
ASIA, Leitch, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 7.
EUROPA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 14.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 14.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 28.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 28.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$100 to $120
Second Cabin Passage.....$60 to $80

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$100 to $120
Second Cabin Passage.....$60 to $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be responsible for specie or valuable unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

GALWAY LINE. THE ATLANTIC THIRD ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 3,000 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
GIBERNIA, 1,600 Horse-power, 2,400 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,600 Horse-power, 2,400 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,600 Horse-power, 2,400 Tons.

The magnificent Steamship
ANGLIA
will sail from BOSTON for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on SATURDAY, Oct. 3, to be followed by the COLUMBIA, from NEW-YORK, Oct. 10.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin.....$80
Intermediate.....$60
Steerage.....$30

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Tickets from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $35, $40, $100.

For passage apply to
ISAAC BELL & SEARLE,
No. 37 Broadway.

For freight, and other information, apply to
LAWRENCE GILES & CO.,
No. 21 South William-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cove Harbor.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON...Saturday.....Oct. 3
CITY OF MANCHESTER...Saturday.....Oct. 10
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday.....Oct. 17

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin.....$80
First cabin to London.....$95
First cabin to Paris.....$110
First cabin to Hamburg.....$110
Steerage to London.....$35
Steerage to Paris.....$40
Steerage to Hamburg.....$40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, &c., at equally low rates.

From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $80; Second, $60; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at the above rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The National Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built Steamer

AMERICA

will sail from Quarantine and United States Mails, will sail direct, Quebec next.

SATURDAY, Oct. 3.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodation, $60 and $80. Steerage, found with good provisions, $30. payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for intermediate passengers from all the principal ports of Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

ISAAC BELL & SEARLE, General Agents.

STEAM TO LONDON.

The splendid British iron steamship
CELLA,
2,000 tons,
Capt. G. C. SMITH,
will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, at 3 P. M. for LONDON DIRECT.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$80
Second Cabin.....$60
Steerage.....$30

PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES CURRENCY.

For freight apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the Office, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 14 Coenties-slip.

M'GEE, ROBERTS & LINE, VIA PANAMA, FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON.

On SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at noon,
The fine steamship
ILLINOIS, 2,500 tons,
the finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade, will sail as above from the pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to
D. McGARRINGTON, No. 177 West-st.
N. B.—Attention is called to the change of route.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

SEMI-WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK, WASHINGTON and GEORGETOWN, D. C. Regular sailing days, SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., from PIER NO. 15 EAST RIVER, foot of Wall-st. For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 211 Wall-st.
MORGAN & RHINEHART, Agents, Washington and Georgetown.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT. THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP PARKERSBURG

will leave Pier No. 3 North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30, at noon, precisely. No freight will be received after 10 o'clock on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to
H.B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—TO SAIL on SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M.—The new side-wheel United States Mail steamship MORNING STAR, J. E. Comstock, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 47 North River, foot of Beach-st. N. B.—Passengers by this steamer will reach New-Orleans SATURDAY, Oct. 11. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES H. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ARRANGEMENT, SEPTEMBER.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.
SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, FORT WASHINGTON MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.

The steamers METAMORA and HELEN, will leave Robinson-st., foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York, and Red Bank and intermediate landings as follows:

METAMORA, Capt. H. B. PARKER.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, Sept. 28,	3½ P.M.	Monday, Sept. 28,	7½ A.M.
Tuesday, Sept. 29,	3½ P.M.	Tuesday, Sept. 29,	8½ A.M.
Wednesday, Sept. 30,	3½ P.M.	Wednesday, Sept. 30,	8½ A.M.
Thursday, Oct. 1,	3½ P.M.	Thursday, Oct. 1,	8½ A.M.
Friday, Oct. 2,	3½ P.M.	Friday, Oct. 2,	8½ A.M.
Saturday, Oct. 3,	3½ P.M.	Monday, Oct. 5,	7½ A.M.
Monday, Oct. 5,	3½ P.M.	Tuesday, Oct. 6,	8½ A.M.
Tuesday, Oct. 6,	3½ P.M.	Wednesday, Oct. 7,	8½ A.M.
Wednesday, Oct. 7,	3½ P.M.	Thursday, Oct. 8,	8½ A.M.
Thursday, Oct. 8,	3½ P.M.	Friday, Oct. 9,	8½ A.M.
Friday, Oct. 9,	3½ P.M.	Saturday, Oct. 10,	8½ A.M.
Saturday, Oct. 10,	3½ P.M.	Saturday, Oct. 10,	6½ A.M.

River Fare, in all cases, 10 cents.

STEAMER HELEN, Capt. J. P. COLLINS,

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, Sept. 28,	3½ P.M.	Monday, Sept. 28,	7½ A.M.
Tuesday, Sept. 29,	3½ P.M.	Tuesday, Sept. 29,	8½ A.M.
Wednesday, Sept. 30,	3½ P.M.	Wednesday, Sept. 30,	8½ P.M.
Thursday, Oct. 1,	3½ P.M.	Thursday, Oct. 1,	8½ P.M.
Friday, Oct. 2,	3½ P.M.	Friday, Oct. 2,	2½ P.M.
Saturday, Oct. 3,	3½ A.M.	Saturday, Oct. 3,	2½ P.M.

FOR ROUNDOUT AND KINGSTON.

The steamer THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ASPELL, will leave New-York, foot of 23d-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., landing at Newburgh, Milton and Poughkeepsie each way. The CORNELL will commence running on TUESDAY, Sept. 29, 1863.

DAILY STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTFORD, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Worcester and Boston. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 5 P. M., Tuesdays, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF NEW-YORK leaves Pier No. 1 North River, foot of Battery-place, at 5 P. M., Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and have fine accommodations for passengers. Fare as low as by any other route.

FOR CAZENOVIA AND MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THOMAS POWELL will leave foot of Courtland-st. TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 5 P. M., and SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M., landing and connecting with stages at Cazenovia, Peterboro', Smith and Clinton. Leave Cazenovia for New-York MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 5 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN, SPRINGFIELD AND BOSTON.—On and after Monday, Sept. 28, 1863, The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The ADRIATIC leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the cars from Boston and New-York. FIRST LINE.—Cars leave for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR MATTAWAN WILL LEAVE Pier No. 1 North River, foot of Cortlandt-st., Monday, Sept. 28, at 5 P. M. Returning, leave Mattawan at 6 o'clock A. M. Tuesday, Sept. 29.

MILITARY.

NEW-YORK CONSCRIPTION—SUBSTITUTES AND RELIEF COMMITTEE.

The Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Legislature of this State to provide for the payment of commutation money and substitutes for drafted men, have established their office at No. 16 Wall-st., and that said office will be open for the transaction of business from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily. The Commission was organized by the appointment of the following officers:

The Commissioners will give notice that no organization for the payment of commutation or relief money will be recognized, and that the Executive Committee of the Union Defence Committee has no connection with the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Legislature, and that the latter will be the only Commission authorized to disburse the money.

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The Commissioners will give notice that no organization for the payment of commutation

ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION OF COL. GRAHAM.

Brig.-Gen. CHAS. K. GRAHAM, of whose military career as an officer of the Excelsior Brigade a detailed notice was given in yesterday's TIMES, arrived in this City yesterday, having left the Libby prison at Richmond on Tuesday last. His numerous friends in this City being desirous of giving him a reception befitting his gallant services, and the sufferings he has endured in the cause of his country, arrangements were made for them to proceed in a steamboat to Amboy to receive him on the arrival of the train from Philadelphia, and convey him to the City. Surveyor ANDREWS, a warm personal friend of Gen. GRAHAM, on hearing of the proposed action, immediately tendered the use of the United States cutter *Addison F. Andrews*, and at 11 o'clock yesterday morning a party of one hundred gentlemen, more or less, embarked for the trip, at the foot of Whitehall-street. The barge was under command of Capt. FAUNCE, formerly of the *Harriet Lane*. Among the party were Surveyor Andrews, James T. Brady, Judge Hilton, of the Common Pleas; Ex-Alderman Dayton, Judge Elias J. Beach, Alex. B. Munson, Chairman of the Committee of reception; Judge Van Cott, Judge Stewart, J. M. Motley, Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher, Col. Hamlin, of the Third regiment Regulars, son of the Vice President of the United States; Capt. Wm. H. Farrar and Lieut. George M. Dunenbury, of the Thirty-seventh New-York Volunteers; Capt. Woodward, of the Third army corps; Capt. Street, of the Twentieth Indian regiment; S. J. Strong, Assist. Postmaster; Alex. Isaacs, and Thos. J. Brown, Deputy Surveyors, and many others, of more or less note. Before leaving the wharf the Committee of arrangements ascertained by telegraph that Gen. GRAHAM was coming by the New-Jersey Railroad, and would arrive in Jersey City instead of Amboy. This necessitated a change in the programme, which proved to be a very agreeable change to all concerned, for it gave the party an opportunity to take sail around the battery and view the Russian fleet lying at anchor in the North River, while waiting the arrival of the cars at Jersey City. Each of the vessels of the fleet was visited in turn and greeted with rousing cheers from the party, which were cordially responded to from the Russian decks. After sailing upon each member of the fleet, and sailing three times round the flag-ship of Rear-Admiral LAUCOVERY, the *Andrews* turned her prow toward the Jersey docks. Gen. GRAHAM had already arrived at the depot, where he was met by Mr. MUNSON, Judge Clement, Judge Beach and Jas. T. Brady, and escorted on board the *Andrews*. The General was also accompanied by Mrs. GRAHAM, who met her husband at Fortress Monroe, and to whose perseverance and energy his early exchange and release from the rebel prison is mainly due. As the General came on board, he was welcomed with the most enthusiastic and prolonged cheers from his friends, the band meanwhile playing "Hail to the Chief." The boat was immediately headed down the bay, and before Gen. GRAHAM and his lady had got through receiving the congratulations of their friends, the party found the excursion passing through the narrows and out into the open sea. The bright sunshine, the placid waters of the ocean, which was as calm and smooth as a lake, and the general enjoyment of the scene by all on board, to which the harmonious strains of the Seventh regiment band greatly contributed, tempting the Committee to prolong the sail, and the pilot was directed to round the light-ship off Sandy Hook. Just as this had been accomplished, a dense volume of black smoke was descried in the Eastern horizon, which the Reverend officers on board confidently stated from the character of the smoke, must have come from Liverpool. The *Andrews* was directed to steer for her, and after an hour's sail, encountered the craft, which proved to be the French naval steam frigate *Couriser*. On drawing near the frigate the band struck up the "Marseillaise," which was responded to by the frigate's band playing the "Star Spangled Banner." The Emperor NAPOLEON'S favorite National air was also played by the Seventh regiment band, and several rounds of cheers were interchanged between the *Andrews* and the *Courcur*; though it is worthy of remark that the Yankee cheers were much less spontaneous and hearty than those which greeted the Russian fleet at the outset of the excursion. After paying all the respect to the new French visitor which the party thought so deserved, the *Andrews* was headed for the narrows, and soon left the *Courcur* far in her stern. On the return trip an excellent collation was spread out on the main deck, and all hands proceeded to enjoy it with a relish which a sea appetite alone can give. At the close of the repast JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., was called upon, and in an eloquent and touching speech, filled with reminiscences of his early acquaintance with Gen. GRAHAM, and with his father and his two brothers, THOMAS and DAVID GRAHAM, tendered him a hearty welcome home to his friends. He closed by proposing the health of Gen. GRAHAM.

On rising from the table, the General was greeted with three cheers. He thanked his friends for the kind reception they had given him, and for their expressions of sympathy in his behalf. He said it was his intention, as soon as he had recovered his somewhat shattered frame, to return to the service of his country; and if his life was spared, to continue in that service until a just God and crowned our cause with success. [Applause.]

Gen. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER was then called upon, and spoke of the career of the two Empire City brigades, the Irish and the Excelsior, and of the friendship and good feeling that had always existed between them.

Gen. Meagher was followed by Surveyor Andrews, Judge Beach, Judge Hilton, Mr. Munson, Col. Hamlin, Gen. D. W. C. Clarke of Vermont, Judge Van Cott, Capt. Faunce, Capt. Street and Alderman Dayton. Want of space compels us to forego any attempt to report the many good things that were said by the various speakers.

Returning home the *Andrews* passed up the North River, and once more around the Russian fleet, and landed the party at the Barge office about 6 P. M.

From a conversation with Gen. GRAHAM during the trip, we gathered the following facts relative to his capture and imprisonment:

He was taken prisoner at Gettysburgh on the evening of the 2d of July, having been wounded by a ball passing through the left side of the body and also by a contusion upon the hip from a shell. While being moved to the rear he fainted, and notwithstanding his weak condition he was not furnished with food of any kind for thirty hours, nor was his wound dressed for fifteen days after it was received. On the day after his capture, he was waited upon by Col. MURRAY, of Gen. LEE'S Staff, and asked if he would accept a parole. He asked for time to consider, and meanwhile consulted the other Union officers who had been captured, when they all agreed not to accept a parole, privates as well as officers. They came to this conclusion for the reason that by aiding the Union army, knowing that if they refused a parole, a large force of the rebel army would have to be detailed to guard them, and would therefore be prevented from fighting MEADE'S army. On the 4th of July, a wagon was procured, and he was conveyed three miles, and then transferred to a large open wagon, for which he was obliged to pay $100 in gold. He was then taken to Chambersburg, where he remained a fortnight at the Franklin House, at the enormous rate of $25. At Staunton he took the cars for Richmond, and arrived at the Libby Prison on the 17th of July. After being in the cells three days, the officers were transferred to the hospital in the same prison where he remained until he was exchanged on Tuesday last. His daily rations in the hospital were four to six ounces of meat, three slices of bread, rice soup and weak tea. The General speaks well of his treatment in Richmond, and makes special mention of the kindness of Surgeon BARR, of the Libby Hospital. The prisoners were allowed to purchase vegetables, &c., outside, and found meanly enough Union States currency (or rebel shinplasters, for "running the blockade," as they called it, was much solicited. It is a noteworthy fact that the rebels were glad to exchange Confederate currency for "greenbacks," paying from $5 to $6 of the former for $1 of the latter. The General looks very delicate in health, though he has nearly recovered from the effects of his wound.

Fine Arts.

The desire to buy good pictures is fortunately, so far ahead of the desire to see them, that speculators, who have lost all faith in the public, still continue to import masterpieces for the sake of the sale. This is especially true of the proprietors of the Derby Gallery, No. 625 Broadway. Only a few months ago they were compelled to sell off a superb collection of paintings of the modern school of German art, simply because the public seemed to have lost all interest in the native there represented. The pictures, however, brought exceedingly good prices, and hence the proprietors have imported a new lot, and with a degree of firmness which we hardly thought could be attained. The collection of paintings by Dusseldorff, French and Belgian artists, which was exhibited last night for the first time, in the rooms of the Derby Gallery, is really one of the most meritorious exhibitions that we have had in this City for many years. Not only are the best masters represented, but many of the newest and most promising men of to-day are represented to our public for the first time. We shall take another opportunity of referring to the principal features of the exhibition. In the meantime we solicit a call from all of us to spend an hour or so at the Derby Gallery.

Amusements.

BIRDS'-EYE GARNISON.—The well-known ventriloquist Signora VENTALL will appear at this house to-night in English drama. The play is called "Games; or the Jealous Mother."

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....Sept. 28, 1863.

$10,000 U.S.6s,'81,Cp.....102
20,000 do.....102½
5,000 Treas. 7-30s,Aug.....100
1,000 do. P.&Aug.....100½
15,000 Amer. Gold.....139⅝
10,000 do.....139⅝
1,000 Cumb. Coal Pref.....80¾
5 Pacific M.S.Co.....214
50 do.....213¾
50 do.....213¾
50 do.....213¾
50 N. Y. C. R.....103⅝
400 do.....103⅝
100 Erie R.....100⅝
200 do.....100⅝
10,000 Tol. A. W. 2d.....81
500 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st.....100
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st M.ex.....101
5 Bank of Commerce.....105½
50 Bank of the Republic.....100
5 Market Bank.....104
10,000 Amer. Gold.....139⅝
10,000 do.....139⅝
10,000 do.....139⅝
100 Cumb. Coal Co.....146
100 Cumb. Coal Co.....146
100 Cumb. Coal Pref.....80¾
100 do.....80¾
20 Quicksilv. M. Co.....63½
100 do.....63½
100 Pacific Mail.....214
5 do.....214
1150 do.....214
100 do.....214
100 do.....214
100 do.....214
100 do.....214
100 do.....214
200 do.....214
200 do.....214
200